The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE BURNING SHIP.

The gallant ship rode o'er the waters light,
Her flag to the breeze was streaming,
And the starry heavens were clear and bright,—
All was hush'd, and the silver queen of night,
In the high blue arch was beaming.

'Twas beauteous, so fair and sweet the night,
The vessel so swift was flying;
The hearts of the crew were calm and light,
And the heavens and sea were so blue and bright,
They thought not ere morn of dying.

Above were the heavens blue and clear,
The moon, and each bright attendant,
Still slowly in her own brightness there,
With her star-beaming zone celestial fair,
And in lustre so resplendant.

Beneath the foaming sea did roll,
Each heavenly orb reflecting;
'Twas a scene that lifted the willing soul,
Adoring to HIM who our thoughts control,
Each vision of woe rejecting.

But lo! what light flances o'er the sea,
What shrieks break this stilly hour!
Now it stronger becomes—now brighter—oh, me!
O'er the wave pale destruction's sprite doth flee,
With wide and with horrid power.

Hark! 'tis the crew—hear their heart-rending cries,
Who, unmoved, can behold their emotion;
Behold now the flames bright and awful they rise,
Now brilliant and clear as it were to the skies,
From the depths of the wide rolling ocean.

And see, there is one, 'tis a Father doth leap
With his Son in the bright illum'd sea;
And he cries "dearest boy, cling to me—do not weep,"
"And now to thy mercy committed—oh, deep!
"To be saved or to perish by thee."
Oh! mark, for himself, he regardless appears—
Will he perish, a being so brave;
In thy power, Great Heaven, he trusts—all his fears
Are alone for his son, in one arm whom he bears,
With the other he buffets the wave.

He weakens—his strength is exhausted—his son
Still he grasps with convulsive emotion;
One effort in vain—life will never be won,
Thy earthly career, noble being, has run,
And thou now doth repose in the ocean.

Behold that fair girl—she to Heaven doth raise
Her hands, in imploring for aid;
Alas! 'tis in vain—now on thee death lays
His heart-chilling grasp, and the ravaging blaze,
Envelops the bounteous maid.

Oh, God!—hear her screams, how they strike to the soul,—
Can naught, youth and innocence save?
Now they faint,or become, by death's dreadful control,
And see, 'tis the girl's blackened corse that doth roll
In its wide and its watery grave.

Lo! 'tis her mother now leaps in the wave!
'Tis her shriek so heart-rending and wild;
Hark, "my daughter," she cries, "whom no power could save,
Oh! wait, and I'll come to thy blue ocean grave,"
And she sinks in the deep to her child.

Now fainter the blaze doth become, now it dies—
The black hull now rolls o'er the billow,
While volumes of smoke from the ocean arise,
As though with the souls of the crew to the skies,
While they sleep on their ocean-weed pillow.

SELIM.

KISSES.

There is a mutual kiss, that flies
From lip to lip, unstain'd and free;
When beating heart to heart replies,
In tones of truest ecstacy.

'Tis there love reigns in greatest power,
And revels all the bright day long,
In smiles—nor dreams an angry hour
Will come to blast his halcyon song.

There is a kiss in sadness taken,
That thrills with bliss mix'd up in woe,
And fondly whispers, "oh, forsaken!
Love and life and all must go."

But seen two hearts long parted meet,
With Heaven's own fire in each fond eye;
In hearts as warm or lips as sweet,
This kiss supplants the struggling sigh.

There is a fervid kiss that tells
A touching tale—an earnest pray'r;
And hope and all that in it dwells—
Life, love, and joy, and all is there. J. S.

CANZONET.

O, weep not thus, we both shall know
Ere long a happier doom;
There is a place of rest below,
Where thou and I shall surely go,
And sweetly sleep, releas'd from woe,
Within the tomb.

My cradle was the couch of ease,
And sorrow rocked me in it;
Fate seemed her saddest robe to wear,
On the first day that saw me there,
And darkly shadowed with despair,
Life's earliest minute.

E'en then the griefs I now possess,
As fatal boons were given;
And the fair forms of happiness,
Which hover'd round, intent to bless,
Scar'd by the phantoms of distress,
Flew back to heaven!

For I was made in joy's despite,
And meant for misery's slave;
And all my hours of brief delight,
Fled like the speedy winds of night,
Which soon shall wheel their sullen flight
Across my grave!

SONNET.

To S——, a dejected friend, at a distance.

Our locust-bow'r throws off the gloom
It wore thro' winter's reign,
And pleased with May, of youthful bloom,
In green, looks gay again.

The rill so long in silence bound,
As icy winter's slave;
Its banks of green, with murm'ring sound,
In freedom now can lave.

The blackbird now resumes his lay
That had been hush'd so long;
And ev'ry songster welcomes May,
With its light-hearted song.

Thou canst not now be sad!—sure Hope must spring,
Thy spirits flow—when Nature's beauty bids thee sing.

May 1, 1825. LINDEN.

THE MORALIST.

Piety communicates a divine lustre to the female mind: wit and beauty, like the flowers of the field, may flourish and charm for a season; but let it be remembered, that, like the fragrant blossoms that bloom in the air, these gifts are frail and fading; age will nip the bloom of beauty; sickness and sorrow will stop the current of wit and humor; but, in that gloomy time which is appointed for all; piety will support the drooping soul, like a refreshing dew upon the parched earth.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"Like blossom'd trees o'erturn'd by vernal storms,
Lovely in death the beauteous ruin lay!"

Though years have passed, and a variety of objects claimed my attention—other scenes and new friends, engaged my affections—and deeper, darker sorrows thrown their desolating shadows over my path—I cannot forget the feelings excited in my bosom on beholding the remains of a beautiful child, "Lovely, indeed, she was, both to soul and to eye"—and I cannot say which charmed most, the attractions of her form, or the sweetness of her disposition, and unusual quickness of perception, and maturity of mind, evinced in almost every word and action.

She irresistably won my affections—nor was I aware to what degree my heart had become attached, until the voice that told she was no more, came over me like an electric shock, and paralysed, at the same moment, it awakened every sense of feeling—it required some exertion of fortitude to overcome my emotions—her friends were mine also—and very dear to me; the contemplation of their sorrow, no doubt augmented my own—for the heart cannot but sympathize with the afflicted, even though they be strangers. She was truly a "bud of promise," and who does not mourn over the ruin of such?—I could scarcely summon resolution to behold her for the last time! with hesitating footsteps, I approached the narrow habitation, which contained the relics of the loved and lovely—beautiful even in death, thought I—a sweet smile still lingered on the countenance of the sleeping infant; and I could yet perceive a slight tinge of the rose, suffusing the pure lily of death—the azure veins had not become entirely invisible, and the dark ringlet resting on her neck and fair forehead, resembled the shadow of a cloud reposing on the snow drifts in a moonlight evening. I wished to indulge freely in all the "luxury of grief;" but the presence of those who could not forsake the beloved of their souls, nor give up in sincere resignation, to the trying dispensation, forbade it; then my heart wanted the relief of tears, for the suppression of my feelings, rendered them more agonizing—could I have gained worlds at that moment by the utterance of a single word, I could not have spoken—but thought was free—it ascended to the place of her eternal rest—surveyed her among the innumerable company of Angels that "circle the throne of God rejoicing"—the happiest of the happy—for nothing of sin or sorrow had ever wounded her spirit—it was pure as heaven itself, and therefore could partake of its purest joys:—oh, why do we mourn over the tabernacle about to be blended with native earth!—why disturb thy repose, dear angel—thou art happily relieved from the bondage of a sinful world, where cares and trouble crowd thickly around the path of coming years—disappointed hopes, faithless friendships and desolated affections, too soon alas! make a dreary wilderness of time—how gladly would I take my rest beside thee, were I as certain of thy blissful entrance into the world of spirits—but "all the days of my appointed time let me wait with due resignation to the Lord's will."

Many shrink from beholding a fellow mortal prepared for the "place of the dead;" and shun with superstitious awe, "the abode of the tomb"—but to me they are full of serious and salutary reflections—such seasons chasten and purify the soul—wean the unhallowed affections from the things of time—place before us those of eternity—and teach us to set our house in order, for we must surely die.

Go, stand by the grave, look down into its dark chamber, see how small a space we occupy in that earth, of which, when living, we desire to possess so much!—where now is pride? where is ambition? what can the miser take with him, of all that vast heap he has been denying himself every comfort to accumulate? or can the prodigal spend it? where is envy? all here are equal!—save that one may have a stone placed over him to tell that he existed—another mingles with dust, and his name is forgotten! Though painful to humanity to witness the decay of what was fair, beautiful, and dear to us, I have often felt "it is good for us to be here;" and salutary for those who know they must die, to behold death, and "frequently consider their latter-end!" and consoling to the heart oppressed and disquieted by afflictions, to feel

"That there is a calm for those who weep,
A rest for weary pilgrims found;
They softly lie, and sweetly sleep,
Low in the ground.

The storm that wrecks the wintry sky,
No more disturbs their deep repose,
Than summer evening's latest sigh,
That shuts the rose!

The soul of origin divine,
God's glorious image, freed from clay,
In Heaven's eternal sphere shall shine
A star of day!" MARTHA.

ORIGIN OF NAMES, PHRASES, AND CUSTOMS.

Barber's Pole.—It was an old superstition that Rome was once delivered from the plague by the god Esculapius, who, it was supposed, came there in the form of a serpent, and hid himself among the reeds in an island of the Tiber. Ever after that, Esculapius was represented with a staff, round which a serpent was wreathed, and his other hand rested on the head of a serpent. They were particularly sacred to him, not only as ancient physicians used them in their prescriptions, but because they were considered as emblems of that prudence and foresight, which are so necessary in the profession of medicine. In former times, surgeons were likewise barbers; and when a man displayed a staff with a twisted snake at his door, it was a token that he cured diseases, as well as shaved beards. Barbers are no longer physicians, but the old sign of Esculapius is still continued.

Days of the week.—The Sun, Moon, Tuisco, Woden, Thor, Friga, and Seater were Saxon gods,—to each of whom one day in the week was consecrated. Sun's day, Moon's day, Tuisco's day, Woden's day, Thor's day, Friga's days and Seater's day. Hence the names of Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

Massachusetts.—The land in this state was mostly purchased of Massasoit, the chief of the Mount Haup Indians; and the name was probably taken from his, and gradually changed to Massachusetts.

Vermont.—From two French words signifying Green Mountains.

Connecticut.—The name of this state is probably derived from Cannonicus, an Indian sachem, who owned lands on the Connecticut.

Pennsylvania.—This word means the woods or forests of Penn.

Maryland.—So called in honor of the English queen, Mary.

Carolina.—So called in honor of the English queen, Caroline.

Georgia.—So called in honor of George III. king of England.

Louisiana.—It first belonged to the French, who named it in memory of their King Louis.

Philadelphia.—From two Greek words, meaning the Brotherhood of Love. It was founded by William Penn, the celebrated Quaker, who gave it that name to indicate the harmony and kindness of the Quaker Society.

Baltimore.—From its founder, George Calvert, Lord Baltimore.

Yankees.—When the New England Indians first tried to speak the word *English* they called *Yengees*. The white inhabitants of the northern states were soon known to the neighboring tribes by this appellation: and to this day we are distinguished from our southern and western brethren by the title of Yankees.

Liberty Cap.—The Romans devoted a temple to the Goddess of Liberty, in the court of which the Prætor emancipated all slaves who, by money, important services, &c. had obtained the right of freedom; and as none but free men were allowed to cover their heads in Rome, an important part of the ceremony consisted in giving a cap, such as was then worn, instead of our modern hats. The person who had been released from slavery used to parade about the forum for several days afterwards, displaying his head gear with all the pride of freedom. Hence, Liberty and the Cap became associated. Therefore when medals were struck off in honour of Brutus, and to commemorate the death of Cæsar, Liberty was represented with the Freeman's cap on one side, and two daggers on the other.—Various medals were afterwards made, on which Liberty was sometimes shown with the Cap in her hand, at others on her head, or by her side.

This emblem has since been adopted by almost all nations who supposed they were fighting against tyranny. With the Spaniards, at a very early period, with the Swiss, and with the Americans, it has successively been a popular badge of freedom. The French, during their Revolution, wished to establish the Liberty Cap as a national emblem, but fearful of imitating the United States too closely they gave their cap a different form. Unluckily they chose the Phrygian cap, which belonged to a people who never knew freedom.

TWO SAILOR MONKEYS.

Natural History generally, is interesting, but anecdotes, illustrative of the disposition and habits of the Simia species of animals, are peculiarly so, as their ludicrous and mischievous tricks apparently approach the reasoning qualities of human beings. Whether it be that the natural disposition of the beasts, like our own, develops itself more freely on shipboard, from the absence of those occupations and amusements which give it an artificial colouring ashore, or whether it be simply that the peculiarities of the animal are only more discernable from his being brought into a closer contact with man, we pretend not to say, but the following stories of the diverting pranks of two Sailor Monkeys affords as clear a trait of their nature and practices as we have lately seen.

"The first of these sailed on board a frigate, and though always in scrapes, was the favorite both of cabin and ward-room, and indeed of every mess except the midshipmen's, being, perhaps, disliked by these young gentlemen, for the same reasons that poor cousins (as a French author observes) are ill seen by us, to wit, for approaching them too nearly in nature.

"This animal was distinguished, like the rest of his tribe, by a propensity to gratuitous mischief, and one of his principal amusements in fine weather was to possess himself of a plate, cup, or saucer, which he would break to pieces in the chains, and throw overboard, watching the fragments descending through the water with infinite gratification. 'This,' the reader will perhaps say, 'any monkey might do!' but another of his exploits can hardly, I think, be paralleled in monkish history.

This monkey was well aware of there being a large store of apples in a locker, in the ward-room; but his thievish tricks were so well known, that he was excluded from all legitimate access to it. Under these circumstances, he provided himself with a piece of wadding, and with this implement in one hand, and swinging himself from the stern gallery with the other, he broke a pane in the ward-room window with his wadding, and having carefully picked out all the broken glass, introduced himself into the forbidden territory. Here like the animal in the fable, he gorged himself so fully that he was unable to retreat. Being taken in the fact he received the discipline of the rope's end, but derived little benefit from his chastisement.

All these pranks, however provoking at the moment, seemed only to make him a greater favourite with the crew. The captain himself, who studied pug's happiness as much as the others, and who perhaps thought he might be somewhat steadied by matrimony, was anxious to provide him with a wife.

It was at this period that a trifling mistake in wording an order, inundated all England with monkeys. E—— W——, distinguished by his passion for a conservatory, meant to write to his correspondent in the Brazils, to collect and send him two hundred varieties of the monkey-plant: but unfortunately omitted the word *plant*. In consequence of this order, arrived a letter from his correspondent, informing him that he had sent him one hundred and seventy-three varieties of the monkey, which were all that were known in Rio de Janeiro and its neighborhood, but he had no doubt that the order could be completed by his agents in the interior.

Before the unhappy botanist could provide for the disposal of this wilderness of monkeys, came another letter, out of which dropt an ominous paper, 'half printed and half written,' which was the bill of lading in the usual form—'Shipt by the grace of God, sound and in good condition, on board the good ship Friendly Endeavour, 173 *monkeys*, &c. &c. &c. and so God send the good ship Friendly Endeavour, with her cargo to a safe port.'—E—— W——, having a little recovered from his consternation, proceeded to read the letter from which this fearful announciation had drop't. This was from the captain of the good ship Friendly Endeavour, informing him 'that he was arrived in the river with 169 out of 173 monkeys consigned to him, four having died upon the passage; and begging him to have them landed as soon as possible, for they began to be very mischievous.'

They were landed as soon as possible, were disposed of with equal speed, and, in consequence, an unprecedented fall took place in the monkey-market. Exports were now made to the remotest parts of England, and, among these, was a female, despatched to Portsmouth, who was bought a bargain by the possessor of the maritime monkey, and given by him in marriage to his favorite.

For some time the happiness of the wedded pair appeared to be complete; and the frigate sailed upon a summer cruise during their honey-moon. The husband, however, soon grew indifferent; and indifference was soon succeeded by disgust. This was manifested by angry looks, chatter, and even blows, upon the female persevering in her attentions.

At length, however, an apparent change took place in the husband's conduct, and was hailed with correspondent joy by the ship's company. Their pleasure was, however, of short duration, for the traitor, having one fine day decoyed his wife out to the end of the fore-top-gallant yard, as if to show her something at sea, and sat down with her on the spar, slipt his paw under her sitting part and tumbled her overboard.

I never shall forget the momentary horror with which this was witnessed by all, with the exception of a French captain then a prisoner on board, who turning to the second lieutenant, exclaimed, 'Parbleu, Monsieur, ce drolela a beaucoup de caractere.'"

But we must get back to the second Sailor Monkey, "who, (says the writer of these Anecdotes,) went to sea, accompanied by a bear, with a relation of mine, who was captain of a small sloop of war, and who professed to take them with a view of keeping his men in good humour. I believe it was to minister to his own amusement. Probably both objects were attained.

The monkey principally extracted his fun from the bear. This beast, who was of a saturnine complexion indulged himself much in sleeping on the sunny side of the deck. On these occasions the monkey would overhaul his paws and twitch out any hair which could be found matted by tar or pitch, the suffering of which to remain seemed to be a great scandal in his opinion.

At other times he would open Bruin's eyelids and peep into his eyes, as if to ascertain what he was dreaming about. The bear irritated at such liberties being taken upon his person, used to make clumsy attempts to revenge himself, but his persecutor was off in an instant. The rigging was, on these occasions, his place of refuge. Thither he was indeed followed by his enemy; but poor Bruin was but an indifferent top-man and seldom got beyond *lubber's hole*.

The monkey, on the contrary, was famous for his activity, and for some time was entitled by the sailors, 'Deputy-captain of the fore-top.' He obtained the designation from a very singular practice. Having observed the excitement produced on deck by the announcement of a sail a-head, which, as well as the chase which followed, seemed highly agreeable to him, the fore-top became his favorite station; from whence he made his signals with great energy, chattering with a peculiar scream when any vessel was in sight, and indicating by signs in what direction it appeared.

Pug continued to volunteer his services for some time in this manner, and constantly found his reward. But, at length, upon the sloop's getting on bad cruising ground, he found his employment dull, and, by way of enlivening it, amused himself by giving false alarms.

He was *started* from this by the boatswain's mate, and lost his rank as Deputy captain of the fore-top. In lieu of which, moreover, he was new-named *Monk the Marine*; a denomination which he certainly knew to be opprobrious, as he resented it with grimmaces, chatter, and whenever he dared, with blows.

Though he was fond of the excitement of a chase, he was not supposed to have good nerves, and those who had him in action (he was, after the first experiment always sent below) made but an ill report of his steadiness under fire.

This poor monkey came to a melancholy end. He had observed a sick lieutenant, who breakfasted after the rest of his mess, making his tea, and being accidentally left alone in the gun room, determined to imitate him.—He, however, succeeded ill in his mixture; for he infused a paper of tobacco which was lying on the table, into the pot, instead of tea, and afterwards swallowed it with its accompaniments of milk and sugar. The ill-managed beverage produced the most fearful commotion in his inside, attended with long and loathsome vomitings; of which he finally died.

The doctor, who was a materialist and an atheist, and a most quarrelsome fellow, (he had killed two brother officers in duels, one for only calling him Dr. Gallipot,) attended him with more care than we had expected; but the poor beast (as the purser said) was outward-bound, and could not be recalled.

The surgeon pronounced that Pug died of the *tiliæ paucian*, and announced this as a reason for believing that man was but a better breed of monkey."

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

FILIAL AFFECTION.

Exemplified in the life of Henry Moreland.

[CONCLUDED.]

—for retired
Among the windings of a woody vale,
By solitude and deep surrounding shades,
But more by bashful modesty conceal'd,
Together, thus they shunn'd the cruel scorn,
Which rude, rank to poverty, would taint
From giddy passion, and low minded pride.
Thompson.

Henry Moreland, in vain strove to gain further intelligence of his mother, or to learn whether she yet lived—and this created suspense, which every day became more painful, and rendered him weary of life—with these feelings, he could find no pleasure in the bustle and gaiety of the city, from the glitter of which he daily stole away; sometimes to the retirement of his chamber, but more frequently to the beautiful green wood, which bordered a retired part of the bay near the city. He would often rise long before the matin lark had began her early song, and saunter here the livelong day; sometimes visiting the little dwellings, which now and then would catch his eye, half hid among the thick foliage, and showing their neat white-washed fronts indistinctly amid clusters of honey suckles, and mingling roses and evergreens; yet though these scenes were even to his eye so beautiful, they soon failed to chase the gloom from his mind which was a prey to a bitter melancholy, which darkened every picture, and poisoned every thought. In such mood, he one day drew near to a cottage more humble than the rest, but having the appearance of much neatness, and the arrangement of the flowers and shrubbery—the sweet jessamine trained over the lattice work, forming a delightful arbour around the door, and the whole arrangement of the exterior spoke a superior taste in its possessor—it was very retired; he had never seen it before, and now felt a pressing inclination to enter within; as he approached, his attention was suddenly arrested by a scene which he caught a glimpse of through the half opened window—he beheld two persons apparently in considerable agitation, and as he drew still nearer, could distinguish one to be an aged female, who had apparently fainted, and was supported on the bosom of the other, who was bathing her brow with some cooling restorative—her back was towards him, but from her appearance, he presumed she was young, and probably the daughter of the aged invalid. The sight of distress in any form, was sufficient to enlist his feelings, and he immediately determined on entering the cottage, to render his aid, and if possible, relieve the distress which had so sensibly affected him—he had already passed the little paling which enclosed the green yard, and his foot touched the threshold of the door, when the sound of a voice from within, reached his ear, and he suddenly stopped—he was unperceived, although within a few paces of the speaker, and distinctly heard a conversation, to which he listened with fixed attention. "Mother, dear Mother, do you feel relieved?" "Yes, Harriet, (replied the parent,) I feel much better, your kind care has once more restored me to life. Oh, Harriet, what do I not owe thee—how can I ever repay thee all?" "Nay, nay," replied Harriet, in a voice harmonious as the notes of a silver-toned flute, as she pressed back the hair from her mother's forehead, and kissed it with the fervour of affection, "indeed you owe me nothing—I have no joy but in serving you—then why do you speak thus, when you know it gives me pain?" "Well well, my child, Heaven, I hope, has some blessings in store for thee—oh, might they be showered down now upon thy young spirit—and if a mother's prayers, poor, helpless and afflicted as thine, e'er reach the throne of mercy, mine for thee, my fond child, may not go unregarded—but you must not go out to day, Harriet, the exercise may prove too much for you; you are not well, you have of late too much exerted yourself, and although on those exertions depend our only support, yet fear not, we shall not be permitted to suffer, for the hand of heaven, my child, is with us, and around us, and will open a way—God will protect us, and I feel of late an increased confidence to repose our all on him." "Well, I will remain at home to day if it please you—Margary will soon be here; in the mean time let us indulge in those remembrances, which, though so sad, are ever so dear to me, and I know they are not less so to you, though we recall them daily, they are still as welcome as ever, and the near approach of the 10th day of this month, adds a deeper interest to the thoughts we cherish, for on that day, you know he left us. Ah me! unhappy day, of what misery has it not been productive—It is six years since, and I was then but twelve years of age, yet I remember it as freshly as ever. But I see you are affected—I am perhaps wrong in thus continually musing on days which were the happiest of my life—but one cannot help it, the dear visions will come uncalled, yet never unwelcome—Oh! why, why did you ever give that unhappy consent for his departure?" and here she wept as if her young heart would have broke—she was a lovely creature—Thompson's beautiful description of his Lavinia, might justly be applied to Harriet, for in truth

"Her form was fresher than the morning rose,
When the dew wets its leaves; unstain'd and pure
As is the lily, or the mountain snow—
The modest virtues mingled in her eyes,
Sunk on the ground dejected, darting all
Their humid beams into the bloomey flowers."
"A native grace,
Sat fair proportion'd on her polish'd limbs,
Veil'd in a simple robe, their best attire,
Beyond the pomp of dress; for loveliness
Needs not the foreign aid of ornament,
But is, when unadorned, adorned the most—
Thoughtless of beauty, she was beauty's self,
Recluse amid the close embowering woods."

They had resided in this retired spot several years, in preference to remaining in the city, where, however, they had frequently to send, and Harriet sometimes, when the weather was pleasant, walked herself to dispose of the fruits of her needle work, by means of which she had long supported herself, and the few inmates which composed their little circle. She was, indeed, an excellent creature—of so mild a disposition—so feeling a heart—so dutiful and affectionate—and with such sweet modesty inherent in her very nature, shedding a softened and sacred lustre over all, that the being who could behold her once, and not feel a thrill of rapture, deep, chaste and exquisite, steal thro' his frame, must have possessed but a cold heart devoid of all blissful sensations—for in her look, was the rich, irresistible touchstone of feeling and sensibility. Henry remained fixed to the spot—through an opening which the breeze made among the leaves of the jessamine, which encircled the window he had caught, for a moment, a slight view of her countenance, as she stood fanning her mother, and wiping at the same time, a tear from her own eye—it was brief—the bright morning star, breaking through the clouds of night, kindle an ecstatic glow—a bewildering sensation of delight and astonishment thrilled through his veins, and for a while he forgot that he had ever known sorrow; and that which tended, if possible, to heighten the interest of those looks to him, was the striking resemblance he fancied he could trace to some he had once known, and almost loved, though then she was but a child. He gave himself up to a train of happy recollections—he thought of the times when he lived beneath a parent's roof, and was young and happy—when the gay breath of spring buoyed up his light spirits to the skies, and yet though so balmy and blissful, seemed but the light zephyr of that breeze which was to waft him to the future joys of manhood, and riper age—he was lost in the sadly pleasing reverie—his feelings were absorbed in a delicious dream of the past—a band of his youthful associates passed before him, and smiles sparkled among their tears, as they waved their farewell hands—then came the form which opened the deep fount of anguish—its streams gushed up and overflooded his soul, and his eyes for a moment were dimmed with the abundance. He again looked—the vision is still there, and smiles upon him with unutterable tenderness—and behold! she rests upon the form of a youthful girl, blooming as the rose—lovely as the first dream of innocence—'tis she, in whom he recognizes the looks he had once loved as a child, but which until now had almost been banished, even from his memory—she is enamoured of some bright vision—some new delight—and as her snowy arm encircles his mother's waist, her young spirit flows toward him in a sweet glow of long remembered fondness, claiming in speechless exstacy, the reward of a faithful, unchangeable devotedness—in his love, seeking a refuge, and mingling inseparably with his spirit in tender delightful unison. He gazes intensely, and is lost in the glowing trance—but as he gazes, the clouds of memory arise—the lightnings flash in the blue vault of heaven—the tempest of misery howls, and the showers of grief descend in drowning torrents—the shadows of death envelope the forms he would fain cling to forever—a ghastly paleness is on them—the tomb opens—they descend, and in vain his aching eye-balls are strained—he can behold them no longer. He cannot live under such undue excitement, and overcome with the intense workings of an enthusiastic imagination, he utters a faint groan, and falls prostrate before the door of the cottage—but lo! he is borne within by forms fairer than those of the Houris, and his feverish temples are bathed with the refreshing tears of pitying tenderness, dropping in pearly rills from the blue orbs of melting purity, and pressed by the soft snowy hands of compassion—he is watched by ministering spirits, who seem descended from the skies, to call back the fleeting breath, and bid it stay to receive its full sum of earthly bliss. They get ready the refreshing wine, and bring out the sweet balsom, and the elixar—they wash the palms of his hands, and smooth back the silken locks from his face—he revives—the paleness which gave to his looks so unusual an aspect, no longer obscures them—while the mother, and this, her adopted daughter, gaze, and shuddering, seem to recognize the form before them. They are at first struck with the strange resemblance—they speak to him in the soothing accents of love, and lay their trembling hands upon his forehead—his eyes open—a delirious shriek bursts from their quivering lips, and in wild delight echoes around; for God hath brought together those who for six long years, had endured the pangs of a painful, heart-breaking absence, and gives renewed strength to age, health to the child of sorrow and sickness, and permits a blessed union between two fond hearts, that know from the sad teachings of experience, how to value and enjoy the gifts of an all bounteous heaven. ICH.

COLLECTANEA.

Geological Curiosity in Harrison County, Va.

Within 200 yards from the road leading from Clarksburg up the Elk Creek to Booth's Ferry, and within five and a half miles from the place on the premises of David Hall, a company has been for some time engaged at intervals, in boring for salt; they commenced in the bed of the creek upon a solid rock; at the distance of about 34 feet, they struck a large vein of beautiful water, exceedingly cold, and a little brackish to the taste, which discharges itself at the top of a small gun inserted into the rock, about 18 inches high.—At the distance of about 118 feet, they passed through a rich vein or bed of copper about 4 feet in thickness; and at the depth of about 180 feet, they opened a strong vein of wind which instantly found vent at the top of the well in a tremendous roaring and spouting of water throwing up perpendicular columns of that element to the distance of 30 feet!! Although the diameter of the well is not more than 2 and a half inches, it is supposed there is no less than 260 gallons of water discharged in one minute of time! for some distance round this perpendicular shoot of water, plays an imperceptible gas or vapour so very inflamable, as instantly to take fire whenever that element comes in contact with it. The verge of the circumference of this gas is not perceptible, therefore those who are not acquainted with its ignitible qualities, in the act of putting fire to this curious lamp of nature, have found themselves enveloped in flame, and pretty well singed before they had the idea of being within reach of its touch! It has been tried in vain to extinguish the flame with water.

The only effectual method is to smother it with a large cloth, which can only be applied when the spouting and flame has somewhat abated. The intervals between the times of spouting are uncertain, it has been known to

spout two or three times in a week, and may be seen to spout at any time, by putting down the poles after the well has been eight or ten days unoccupied.

GENERAL WASHINGTON.

The following anecdote was furnished by an old and very respectable citizen now no more—one who was intimately acquainted with the General and the fact.

Many years ago, and sometime before the revolution, Colonel Washington and his lady were in the habit of visiting a watering place in Virginia, at which place there was a great resort of company, among whom there always were poor, sick, and lame people, who came to seek the benefit of the waters with very slender means. An acquaintance with the situation of the people, was the constant but secret care of Colonel Washington. It was observed by the relator of this anecdote, that they drew fresh bread every day, without money. Curiosity led him to inquire of the baker how he expected to get paid; he hesitated, and said he was enjoined not to tell; that the very people who eat the bread, did not know who paid for it. This but increased his curiosity: when, with strong injunctions of secrecy, he whispered in his ear, he received his pay from Colonel Washington; that it had always been his practice when at Bath, and that the bill was a pretty considerable one! This is that same Washington, who under God achieved our independence, and, consequently our present national happiness and glory, but is himself denied a monument, which, I suppose, would not cost above two hundred thousand dollars. But the faithful historian will raise a monument to his name, and among the ample materials perhaps this fragment may find a place.

FRIENDSHIP.

A false friend is like the shadow in a dial, it appears in clear weather, but vanishes on the approach of a cloud. Is there a friend indeed? then wilt thou know her when thy acquaintance forsake thee. Will she defend thy innocence when all men accuse thee falsely? will she bear reproach unjustly for thy sake? take her to thy bosom:—she is a jewel of high price—a diamond of inestimable value.

AMERICAN LADIES.

Perhaps there is no country in the world, where the women are more completely *domestic*, than they are in our own; and none where female influence is more generally felt. This is a most happy circumstance. And it affords a powerful argument in favour of female education. It is trite, I know, but very important to remark, that when ladies are distinguished for domestic habits and virtues their mutual influence is very great. They mould the hearts, and to a great degree form the understandings of the future fathers and mothers in our country.—Now they, who have in their hands so great a part of *early education*, certainly ought to receive that cultivation of heart and mind, which would fit them for the discharge of the very important duties of their station. This is no easy work. It demands skill and judgment, as well as attention. Surely preparation ought to be made for it, that it may be done well. Look at the majority of girls of eighteen, in the country, and see what are their qualifications for the place at the head of a household.—But female influence is felt not only in domestic life;—it reaches to every part of society. Every where it ought to be intellectual as well as sensitive; intelligent as well as affable; *good* as well as *pretty*. No where, indeed, are they more modest, more pure and delicate, than among ourselves; but if to these graces of the female character were added suitable mental improvement, the effect of the whole community would be most happy. A higher spirit of literature would pervade our state; and young men would spend that time in study, which now they waste in dissipation. A loftier tone of moral feeling would be awakened, and we might hope to witness the purity, without the extravagancies of chivalry.

THE RICH AND THE POOR.

The rich have the most meat; the poor have the best appetite. The rich lie softest—the poor sleep the soundest. The rich have delicacies, the poor have health. The rich are afraid of losing; the poor have nothing to lose, and so in this respect have nothing to fear. The rich dread the midnight robber; the poor have no apprehensions of being robbed. The rich hang themselves through fear of Poverty; the poor (such as have always been poor) laugh and sing, and love their lives too well to put their necks in the noose.

Extravagance is reckoned dishonesty.—Whosoever spends upon himself, or throws away upon any other person, more than he can prudently afford, (whatever fine names of elegance, good nature, or generosity his conduct may receive) in reality disposes of what cannot be fairly called his own—he does in effect defraud his family, and will be in great danger of being driven at last to endeavour to repair by unlawful means, what he has lost by folly.

Indian Eloquence.—The following Speech of a celebrated Indian Chief, is just made public. There appears to be a native eloquence among the Indians that irresistibly touches the feelings. The following is certainly full of meaning and figurative beauty.—It strongly resembles the poems of Ossian.

A Translation of Ridge's Talk to General Jackson, when they met at [illegible] General's Quarters, on the 15th January, 1825.

My heart is glad when I look upon you.—Our heads have become white. They are blossomed with age. It is the course of nature. We ought to thank the Great Spirit who has taken care of our lives. When first we met we were walking in the red path. We waded in blood until the murderers of our women and children had ceased. In the land of our enemies we kindled our war fires. We sat by them until morning, when battle came with the yell of our enemies. We met them, they either fled or fell. War is no more heard in our land. The mountains speak peace. Joy is in our valleys. The warrior is careless, and smokes the pipe of peace. His arms lay idle; he points to them, and speaks to his children of his valiant deeds; his glory will not depart with him, but remain with his sons.

We have met near the house of our Great Father, the President. Friendship formed in danger will not be forgotten, nor will the hungry man forget him who fed him. The meeting of friends gladdens the heart. Our countenances are bright as we look on each other. We rejoice that our Father has been kind to us. The men of his house are friendly. Our hearts have been with *you* always, and we are happy again to take the Great Chief by the hand.

London Female Fashions for May.

Evening Dress.—A dress of crape over white satin: the body is low, and brought in folds from the shoulders to the front of the bust, which is confined by a loop of blue satin: the sleeves are short and full, surmounted on the shoulder by satin, brought in points, and confined to a band round the arm, of the same colour. The skirt is fancifully ornamented with pipings of blue satin on the right side, and carried round the lower part of the dress: the hem is finished by a broad hem of satin, surmounted by puffings of gauze confined by satin, brought in points similar to the sleeve.

Walking Dress. A pelisse of maizarine blue silk, made tight to the form, and trimmed round the shoulders and back with raised welts, confined, at separate distances, by knots of the same, down the front of the skirt, gradually inclining towards the bottom, which is finished by a puffing of silk. The hat is of black velvet, surmounted by a rich plume of uncurled feathers. Limerick gloves and black kid shoes.

Head Dress.—The present style of wearing the hair is to divide on the left side, bringing the fullness in front: the curls not so large as last month. The long hair is elegantly drest in bows, mingled with roses, or various flowers. Ringlets are more worn this month than they have been this season. The head dress is not drest high, but spreading very much over the head.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The rejoicings of the Royal party at the departure of the French troops were not confined to Vittoria. At Tolosa, Alava, and throughout the entire province of Guipuscoa, the mob, at the instigation of the priests, pillaged the houses of the Constitutionalists, and sacrificed many lives. The monks of Catalonia, in order to keep up the zeal of their adherents, having established a society, called the Society of the Exterminating Angel, the members of which take an oath to enforce the necessity of exterminating the race of Negroes, (Constitutionalists.) This association, already, has branches in most of the large towns, and the horrors which are perpetrated under its influence are said to be numberless.

The Catholic Relief Bill passed the House of Commons on the 10th of May, by a majority of 21. The vote stood, ayes 248, nays 227. After the main question was carried, and the bill read a third time, three amendments were proposed; one, to insert the words, "not to sit in either House of Parliament," which was negatived without a division. The second was similarly disposed of; but the third, which was merely a verbal connection, was adopted. It was presumed the House of Lords would fix upon some ensuing week for the discussions.

The Journal des Debats of the 30th, contains articles under the head of Bogota, dated February 19, relating to the victory of Ayacucho. It is said in a letter that Bolivar had discarded his military uniform and caused his whiskers to be shaved, in pursuance of his determination to renounce the occupation of arms.

There are advices concerning Greek affairs, dated at Trieste, April 14th. The story of the defeat of the Egyptian expedition near *Navarino* is said to be confirmed. The remains of that expedition are positively stated to have been shut up in Modon, and blockaded by 6000 soldiers of the Peloponnesus. The transports which brought the Egyptian force, are said, too, to have been in part taken and burnt by a Greek fleet, which continued to cruize before Modon. It is added that Patras was still besieged on the land side by 15,000 Greeks, and reduced to great extremities from dearth of food. The reconciliation between the Turks and Albanese is mentioned and its cause specified, in the same advices.

Marshals Soult, Jourdan, Mortier, Suchet, &c. are to carry the crown, sceptre, &c. at the coronation of Charles X. They officiated, if we are not mistaken, at the coronation of Napoleon as emperor. Prince Talleyrand is yet assiduous at the levees of the king.—Charles has assigned a pension of 1400 francs to the poet Casimir Delavigne.

A forgery has been discovered on the Bank of Ireland to a large amount, which was traced to Edward Hogan, a merchant of Dublin, who had always borne a very fair character, was held in high estimation, and has an amiable wife and 12 children. He has as yet eluded the vigilance of the police, although a reward of 100*l.* is offered for his apprehension.

A French paper states that several persons had been arrested in Madrid, upon a charge of having attempted to poison the fountain which supplies the Royal family. Bayonne letters say that one of the persons had been arrested and executed at Madrid, his body having been horribly mutilated first.

The Russian census exhibits an increase of serfs for the year 1822 of upwards of half a million. Amongst the deaths are enumerated 213 persons who reached the age of 115 to 150 years.

Letters from France state, that more than two-thirds of the harvest of grapes, have been destroyed by an unusual late frost—the most flattering hopes had been previously entertained of an abundant vintage.—New Brandy is in consequence worth 135 franks, and middle aged 140 franks—and sellers were scarcely to be found at that price.

The number of the inmates, as prisoners, or patients in the prisons, hospitals, and almshouses of Paris, chiefly from without, is estimated at thirty thousand—the number of indigent living on charity, from sixty to eighty thousand.

Mr. Stanley, M. P. recently returned from the United States, was to be married to Miss Wilbraham.

The victories obtained in the three battles of Rangoon are considered so decisive that a royal salute and three volleys of musketry were ordered to be fired in all the stations of the land forces in India.

The Earl of Darlington has signified his intention of running barefoot at Wolverhampton Races, Eng.

The magnificent Livy, on Vellum, known by all the scholars in Europe, and which was purchased by Messrs. Payne and Foss, in the sales of Sir Mark Syke's library, has been transferred to Mr. Dent, for 500 guineas.

In the description of the paintings exhibiting at the Royal Academy, London, we find the following;—*Slender, with the assistance of Shallow courting Ann Page*, by C. R. Leslie, Positively Shakesprarian, in its general effect delightful, and in its details clever and ingenious.

Townshend, the English pedestrian, who assumes the title of Champion, notwithstanding the many impediments thrown in his way, completed his task of walking 66 miles per day for ten successive days.

It is stated to be the intention of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to go to England, and take his seat in the House of Peers, on the second reading of the Catholic bill.

The Prince of Saxe Weimar, was about to sail from Plymouth in a Dutch frigate, for the Chesapeake, on a tour through the United States.

A gentleman in Limerick, Ireland, has had his own tomb stone just engraved and cut. He is at present occupied in ornamenting and painting this last testimonial of his terrestrial existence.

Mr. J. Murray, in a paper in Brewster's Edinburgh Journal of Science, just published, after detailing a number of experiments on frogs, rabbits, &c. says, "I have no hesitation to pronounce, with most positive certainty, that in Ammonia will be found a complete antidote of hydrocyanic (or prussic) acid, in acetic acid, an effectual counterpoison to opium."

A new Luxury!—The Courier of Tuesday contained the following advertisement:—"Any Nobleman, Gentleman, or Lady, wishing to have a *Hermit* on their estates, may hear of one who would engage for seven years, by sending proposals (post-paid) with real name to A. B. at" &c.

A valuable table clock, recently stolen from the house of Mr. Harmer, the solicitor, celebrated as the advocate of the light fingered fraternity, was returned to the owner, with an *apology*, stating that the theft was committed by a novice, who was not aware upon whom he was committing the depredation!

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

James Armstrong, aged 13 years, an apprentice to Mr. Wm. Trautwine, was drowned in the river Delaware on Thursday of last week. The body was grappled up on Friday morning, through the active and persevering exertions of his master and the persons in his employ.

Two instances of death by drinking cold water, occurred on Sunday last—one a Mr. Powell, of Thirteenth near Chesnut, and the other of a man in the Northern Liberties, neither of whom survived the fatal draught more than thirty minutes.

On Monday, a dray man left his horse standing in Market street near Thirteenth. The animal took fright, and ran down on the side walk as far as George street, breaking in its way the marble steps of two new houses. No lives were lost, but the safety of several persons was endangered, and a small child was just saved by the presence of mind of its grandmother. The old lady had only time to remove the child, before the heavy wheels of the dray passed over the cellar door on which it had been playing.

Samuel Humphreys, Esq. was on Monday evening last, elected President of the Southwark Bank, and James J. Skerrett, Esq. Cashier.

A little infant fell from the second story of a house in the upper part of the Northern Liberties, early on Thursday morning, and expired instantly. The head was literally crushed to pieces, although no mark of contusion or bruise appeared upon the body.—The child was between 2 and 3 years of age—its parents names were Demmings.

Major Samuel Miller has taken the command of the United States Marine Corps at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, in place of Major Gamble, appointed to the command of the Marine Corps at Portsmouth, N. H.

The Pennsylvania Canal Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, in August, promises to be numerously as well as respectably attended. Fifty-five Delegates have already been appointed, and although there are a few counties in the State that have not as yet taken the proper steps to be represented, there is no doubt but that all will find it to their interest to do so.

There is in the press, an Abridgement of all the Acts of Congress now in force, except those of private or local application, with notes of all the Decisions of the Supreme Court on questions of constructions, &c. by Edward Ingersoll, of the Philadelphia Bar.

Freeman Rickhaw, who knocked Mr. Benson down, in his office, in this city, in February last, with a deadly weapon, and robbed him of upwards of $5,700 in bank notes, has been convicted, and sentenced to ten years hard labor in the state prison of Pennsylvania.

Two boxes of silver bullion and twenty nine slabs of copper have been recovered from the wreck of the sloop Jay, which vessel was lost on the 20th February last, on Smith's Island. Her Captain thinks the whole of the silver and copper will eventually be recovered.

General Bernard and others of the Board of Engineers for Improvements, arrived at Mobile on the 17th ult. and proceeded on the surveys and business of their appointment in that vicinity.

General Gaines is stated to have received orders to proceed to the neighborhood of the Creek Indians: the Little Prince, is the warrior at the head of the party which killed M'Intosh, possessing a degree of influence feared by the whites, who can scarcely feel themselves safe without a military force for their protection.

Owing to the difficulty of effecting a proper statement of the affairs of the State Bank of Trenton, the meeting of the Stockholders is postponed till the 29th of August next.

On the 21st inst. Books of subscription will be opened at Herbert's Tavern in Trenton, for building a Bridge across the Delaware near the town of Milford in the county of Wayne, Pennsylvania.

A bill has passed to a third reading in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, for fixing the legal rate of interest, (in cases, we suppose, in which no other rate is agreed upon by the parties) at six per cent. and repealing the Act for restraining the taking of excessive usury.

At the Circuit Court at Ballston Spa, last week, Phebe Southard obtained a verdict of $750 against Edward Rexford, for a breach of promise of marriage.

A young man by the name of Samuel Lycomb, shot himself at Bloomfield, Me. the 19th ult.. He was to be married on the following Sunday.

It is stated in the Alexandria Gazette, that a gentleman residing in the upper part of the District of Columbia has been authorized by foreign capitalists, to subscribe for stock to the amount of three millions of dollars in the Chesapeake Company.

The steam-boat Alleghany, plying on the Tombeckbee river, between Mobile and Hamilton, ran on a snag on the 16th of May, and immediately sunk.

The number of Episcopal clergymen in the United States, is said to be about 300—the number of Baptist clergymen about 2577—and the whole number of the clergy rising 10,000.

The permanent School Fund of the State of Connecticut is 1,756,233 dollars—its population is about 300,000.

In Montreal, a seaman has been condemned to 20 days imprisonment for neglecting his duty—and an apprentice to 30 days imprisonment for the same cause.

In Allentown, Pa. lately, several tavern-keepers have been convicted of keeping gambling-houses sentenced to pay fines, and have their licenses suspended for one year. One of them informed against himself and demanded half his fine, but the Jury acquitted him, subjecting him, however, to the costs.

A motion has been made in the Legislature of New Hampshire, now in session, for a School for the Scientific education of Mechanics, Agriculturists, &c.

The Saratoga Sentinel, continues to notice the arrival of visitors at the Springs; they are this season, it is stated, about one month earlier than usual, adding thus about four weeks to the fashionable season.

The produce of two acres of Vineyard, in the neighbourhood of Reading, sold last year for about 500 dollars. The expense of culture bore no manner of proportion to the amount received.

Great quantities of excellent wheat were expected at Rio Janeiro, from the Cape of Good Hope.

The United States frigate Susquehanna, was launched from the Navy Yard at Washington, yesterday afternoon.

The ship Maria, Tufton, cleared at Charleston on the 4th instant, for Liverpool, with a cargo of 1936 bales of cotton, valued at $151,405 83. The ship Isabella also cleared on the same day with a cargo of 1004 bales, valued at $113,892 21.

Advices from the Mediterranean, state, that the American squadron, consisting of the North Carolina 74, Constitution 60, and Erie sloop of war, were lying at Malta.

The Michigan papers inform us, that such is the tide of emigration setting in upon that territory, that it is with difficulty the emigrants can procure accommodations in the city of Detroit.

The late Gov. Brooks, bequeathed, by will, the whole of his valuable medical library to the Massachusetts Medical Society.

Early Corn fully grown for roasting ears, was gathered from a garden in Cheraw, S. C. on the 17th ult.

A lady of respectability in Warrenton, N. C. who had been long afflicted with a cough and an abscess on her lungs, by mistake took Salt Petre for Salts; the effects produced was violent and agonizing vomiting, bursting of the abscess, and perfect cure.

Governor Cass met the deputations of Indians from the Arkansas, at Wapaghkonetta, about the 20th of May, but did not effect the objects of those from the West, in obtaining the consent of their friends to join them.

A letter from a professor of the University of Virginia, states that it is expected that Chancellor Kent of New York will supply the vacancy in the professorship of that institution. Mr. Jefferson, its great patron, had been lately very much indisposed, but was so far improved as lately to be enabled to visit the University.

Honorable Langdon Cheves, late president of the bank of the United States, has taken up his summer residence at Newport, R. I.

By the report of the Treasurer of the American Bible Society, it appears that he received the sum of $6031 98 in the month of May, 1825. In the same month there were issued 6634 bibles and testaments.

Betsey Ware, convicted of burglary in the District of Colombia, and sentenced to death, has been pardoned by President Adams.

The wheat crops and ornamental trees at the South, have been much injured by the gale at the south. The storm was hardly felt at Albany.

Nine vessels were to sail, during May and June, from Cork for Quebec, with 2000 emigrants with their families.

The brick-layers and plasterers of Liverpool have succeeded in getting 2s. more a week, and have all returned to work.

Last week, a man named Joshua Convers, between 50 and 60 years of age, committed suicide, by jumping out of the garret window of a three story house in Prince street, Boston. Verdict of the coroner—*insanity* caused by *intemperance*.

An inquest was held on Sunday last, at the New-York Hospital, on the body of Susan Graham. Verdict of the Jury, that she came to her death by a fall occasioned by a violent push by Margaret Adams.

A wood sawyer, heated with work, went to a pump in Franklin street, New-York, where he was employed, on Saturday, and drank so freely as to occasion his almost immediate death.

Fearon, the famous slanderer of the United States, is said, in the National Advocate, to be now living in the vicinity of the city of New-York.

There are *counterfeit notes* in circulation, of the Farmers' Bank of New-Jersey. *Genuine* one dollar notes are altered to Twenty Dollar Notes. The alteration is clumsily done, but the plate is genuine; some attention must be paid to prevent imposition.

The Steamboat Susquehannah has arrived at Colombia. It is understood that 6 miles an hour is the rate at which she can be propelled.

In Canada, two convicts, who had escaped from Prison, were lately arrested, charged with new robberies. While they were out of jail, they made provision for the support of their father for life!

The Norristown Herald says, "The crops in every section of this country are very flattering, and promise an abundant harvest."—The Lancaster Gazette uses similar language in respect to the crops in that country.

Great preparations are making at Quebec, to launch the second large timber ship, now completing on the Island of Orleans.

Shad were lately so plenty at Quebec, that they were sold at a penny a piece; each fish weighing from four to six and seven pounds.

A Phrenological Society is about to be formed at Washington.

The Committee on the Washington Monument to be erected in this city, have adopted the design offered by Mr. Strickland, and have awarded the premium of one hundred dollars. Washington Square is intended as the site of the Monument, and it is understood that General La Fayette will assist in laying the foundation-stone early in July. The Monument will be constructed of marble, and will be one hundred and thirty feet in height. The design is taken from the Choragic Monument of Thrassylus at Athens. The base will be formed of a flight of steps; on this the pedestal, of a square form, will rest, and surmounting these, the main shaft or square column will arise. It is intended, at some future time, to place an urn on the summit. The sides will be decorated with appropriate ornaments, and the whole will possess an imposing effect. The cost will be 67,000 dollars. Upwards of 11,000 dollars are now collected, and there are subscriptions to a much greater amount.

The New-Orleans Mercantile Advertiser, of June 1st, says:

"Although it is too early by a month or six weeks for the yellow fever to make its appearance, yet of other diseases there are not a few that prove fatal in this city. An acquaintance of ours, if we did not understand him, counted 7 or 8 funerals yesterday, and his observations did not extend to the upper burying ground. The greater mortality is among children, many of whom have fallen victims to the whooping cough, etc.

We by no means wish to create alarm, but we would advise all unacclimated persons to leave town before the beginning of Dog days at farthest."

A reward of $500 has been offered by Geo. Thompson, of Camden county, Georgia, for the apprehension of William Scott, a young man who was entrusted with 23 bales of cotton, to be disposed of in Charleston, which he shipped to New-York, sold it and absconded with the proceeds. Scott is about 5 feet 10 inches, sallow complexion, dark eyes, black hair and 23 years of age.

The Latter Day Luminary of last month contains a table of 190 Baptist Associations in the United States, embracing 5743 churches, in which there are 238,100 members, of which 2577 are ordained licenced ministers. During the past year, 13,057 persons have been added to the churches by baptism, according to the returns in the Minutes of Associations received. The above is exclusive of 49 Associations, whose Minutes were not received.

TRAVELLING GROCERY STORE.

The New-York Post, states that there are now under sailing orders on the Grand Erie Canal, three large substantial boats of the first class, having besides room for the stowage of barrels, kegs, boxes, &c. the convenience of counters, seats, measures, and other accommodations for vending groceries of every kind, wholesale and retail. One boat is to leave Troy about every three weeks. Besides dealing in the usual articles of grocery, the proprietors of the establishment keep constantly on hand large quantities of cherry rum, raspberry brandy, wintergreen cordial, and other like pleasant liquors, which they prepare themselves, in the best manner, and which they will furnish to their customers and tavern keepers, at all places on the Line of the Erie Canal, at the New-York prices, with the addition of five per cent. commission and customary freight.

INGENIOUS DEVICE.

The Montreal Herald of Saturday last, states that the owner of a raft of large timber, on his way to Quebec, for sale, appeared at the custom house, in order to get the raft examined, and the necessary documents for transporting it made out. Unfortunately for him, the gentlemen of the custom-house, examined with greater minuteness, indeed, than is common in such cases, and than the trembling owner could have wished; each of the large logs of which it was composed, was found to contain a certain number of cannisters of the finest Spanish leaf plug and segar Tobacco; placed there no doubt by the aid of an ingenious pump-borer, and shut up at each end of the logs, in a manner that must have inevitably eluded discovery had not some person employed in the business of concealment given information. The number of cannisters seized, amounted to 219, each containing about 18 lbs. weight; so, that had the speculation prospered, the profits must have been very great. For the future, rafts will enjoy the special cognizance of the Custom House Officers, as this new method of *hermetically sealing* tobacco is worthy of being particularly attended to.

Among the many expedients for smuggling goods into France, the following scheme to elude the strict vigilance of the Custom-house Officers at Dieppe has some dexterity:—Several persons had procured large stone bottles, and by knocking out the bottoms, they were enabled to fill the vessels with silk stockings and thread lace. A false bottom was then left open. In this manner, the bottles were frequently carried ashore, and if any inquiry was made by the searching officers the answer was, that they were only going to the spirit merchant to be filled with liquor. This practice was successfully pursued, until a short time past, when a young man from Brighton, ventured on too heavy a speculation. He filled his bottle with ten dozen of stockings, and as he was proceeding ashore, the weight of the goods forced out the bottom, when the disclosure of the secret treasure astounded the officers, who were more chagrined at the discovery from their being duped by the cunning artifices of John Bull.

A meeting was held at Concord, N. H. on the 3d instant, on the subject of a canal communication between the Connecticut and Merrimack River. Resolutions passed in favor of the project, and a committee appointed to draft respectful petitions to the Governors of Massachusets and New Hampshire, that they would "recommend to the Legislature of their respective states to provide for the surveying of all the proposed routes of connexion between Connecticut river and the sea board, through the State of New-Hampshire, and the state of Massachusetts."

FLORIDA LAND SALES.

A gentleman from Talahassa, who attended the government sale of land on the 6th May, states that the number of bidders was small. The purchasers were mostly from the neighboring states, whose intention it was to become actual settlers. The lands disposed of, although only the best were taken, went at little above the government price. They are represented to be excellent. The inferior lands were put up but no offer was made.

On the 1st inst. at Johnstown, N. Y. a fire was discovered in the store of Mr. W. S. Campbell, and on being traced to its source was found to proceed from a barrel of paper rags, principally cotton, some of which had been saturated with oil, from having been used in cleaning lamps. The situation of the rags left no doubt of the origin of the combustion, and should operate as a caution against danger from similar causes.

Theological Seminary at Princeton.—The thirteenth annual report of the Managers of this seminary has been published. The present number of students is stated to be one hundred and five. Public benefactions for the support of necessitious students, amount the past year to 1,038 dollars. Four new scholarships have been founded since the last meeting of the General Assembly, another by a Lady at Charleston, S. C.; another by a gentleman at Red Hook, N. Y another by a gentleman at Jamaica, L. I. Information is also received, that the late Benjamin Smith, Esq. deceased, late of Elizabeth Town, and Mr. John Leith, deceased, late of Bucks county, Pa. have each bequeathed 2,500 dollars to endow scholarships in the Seminary.—The whole number of scholarships is now sixteen. The expenditures of the institution, for the ensuing year, are estimated to $6,900; the regular income at $4,901; leaving a balance of 2000 dollars to be provided for by the General Assembly.

It is well known, that there is a very powerful party in Georgia, who are determined to drive the Creeks from what they are pleased to call the Georgian territory, and dispossess them of a very rich inheritance. At the head of this party is Governor *Troup*; and its violence has been long manifest. There is also a formidable party in the State opposed to their measures, as a violation of the rights of men, the obligation of solemn treaties, and the great principles of Christianity.

We are informed by the mail-carrier from Delaware that on Wednesday the 1st instant, a man by the name of Elisha Sharp, residing in Sussex county, Delaware, in a fit of jealousy, murdered his wife and child, in a most shocking manner, by beating them with an axe-helve—he was immediately apprehended, confessed the fact and committed to await his trial. Sharp, it is said, is a sober, industrious, well disposed man; and before he committed this foul deed, was generally respected by his neighbours.—*Easton Md. Gazette.*

Horrid Murder.—On Saturday the 22d ult. a man by the name of Gunnels, of this district, was murdered by his step brother, Aaron Carter, while asleep, in the most shocking and brutual manner. It appears from a brief account given of the transaction by a friend; they had had some previous dispute, and heated by the intoxicating draught, the former fell asleep. The latter seizing this advantage, deliberately knocked out his brains with a club. We are further told that upon questioning Carter, he had the effrontery not only to acknowledge himself the perpetrator, but added he would do it again, was it to do over. He is safely lodged in jail at Edgefield, to await the judgment due so disgraceful and fiend-like a transaction.—*Hamburg (Pa.) Gazette.*

The following paragraphs, from the Alexandria Herald of this week, have, to say the least of them, a very suspicious appearance of connexion. It is possible, to be sure, that one person might die on the Commons, from an apoplectic fit, or stroke of the sun; but it is certainly a very singular coincidence that two persons should be found dead on the Commons on the same afternoon. The heat of Saturday was almost great enough to account for the death of persons exposed to it; but, for the same reason, it is rather singular that these two citizens should, that day, have exposed themselves to the influence of the sun, when all who had a choice were seeking protection in the shade from its burning rays.—We should like to hear some further particulars of this matter.—*National Intel.*

"Mr. Samuel Douglass, (brother of the house of James and Jacob Douglass,) of this place, walked out early on Saturday morning, in perfect health, and in the afternoon was found dead in an enclosed lot on the commons. His death was, no doubt, from a sudden visitation of Providence.

"Mr. Joshua Riddle, formerly an extensive merchant here, was found dead, on the same afternoon, on the commons, "about an hour after he had left his family in town. His death was probably owing to the same cause."

The Grand Jury in N. York have found bills of indictment against William Walker, Noah Doremus, Joseph Wade, James Buckland, Moses Parker, Cornelius Holly, Abraham Potts, and Thomas A. Rae for the MURDER of Mr. David R. Lambert, on the night of the third of June. Walker is indicted as the principal, he being the person who is stated to have struck the blow which caused Mr. L's death; the others as accessaries. On being arraigned, they all pleaded "not guilty." The trial takes place on the 23d inst. before the Court of Over and Terminer. Messrs. Emmit, Wilkins, Anthon, Price, and Scott, have been engaged as counsel for the accused.

A HANDSOME COMPLIMENT.

The Emperor Alexander, of Russia, has frequently distinguished himself by acts of generosity and liberality worthy of imitation by his brother sovereigns. A case illustrative of this trait of character has lately come to our knowledge, which, as it was related to us without any injunction of *secrecy*, we take pleasure in disclosing. The Baron de Maltitz, secretary of the Russian legation at Washington, whose marriage with the amiable and accomplished Miss Mary Lee, was lately announced, on asking leave of the Emperor to enter the hymenial bands with our fair American, (a courtesy, we understand, usual with the diplomatic corps of that empire,) not only graciously granted his permission to do so, but accompanied it with a well lined purse of golden ducats; which must be viewed as a very flattering token of the Emperor's regard for the Baron, with whom he is a great favorite, and a handsome object of his affections. *Washington Gazette.*

A little girl about 10 or 12 years of age, named Lydia Karchner, has been lodged in the jail of Reading Pa. on suspicion of having drowned two small children of Mathias Trein, tanner, of Long Swamp, in this county, in whose family she had lived for some time. The particulars, as we understand them, are as follows: Henry, aged about 4 years, was found drowned in one of the tan vats, on the 16th of May last, from which he was taken under the belief of his having accidentally fallen therein, and no suspicion was attached to Lydia, until the 3d inst. when *Mary Ann*, aged about 2 years, was also found drowned in another vat. From some cause which we have not heard, Lydia was suspected of having thrown them both in, and on being questioned, her answers were so vague and various that sufficient cause was found to commit her for trial.

A company at Halifax (under a construction of a British law by the Attorney General of Nova Scotia) are fitting a vessel of 240 tons for the East India trade. She is to take a cargo of fish to Brazil, and proceed thence to India with specie. The capital for this experiment amounts to $60,000. The Canadian editors appear to be afraid the E. I. Company will shackle the trade if the colonies commence it.

The merchants of Halifax have also agreed to establish a Packet passenger Ship between that place and Liverpool.

The Convention that formed the Constitution of the United States, consisted of 40 members of these only 3 survive, viz. Rufus King, James Madison and Charles Cotesworth Pinkney.

The Convention that formed the Constitution of Pennsylvania, consisted of 65 members, only 9 of whom are now living, viz.—Timothy Pickering, Robert Coleman, Joseph Heister, Samuel Sitgreaves, Charles Smith, James Ross, Albert Gallatin, John Gloninger, and Alexander Guaydon.

Electioneering in Arkansas.—The following communication is copied from the last Arkansas Gazette;

"*I am a candidate for the* COUNCIL.
N. B. TAILORING BUSINESS done at Mr. Sanders." D. BOYER.
Little Rock, April 5, 1825.

The Directors of the Bunker Hill Monument Association have decided that the memorial about to be erected shall be an *obelisk*. The workmen commenced digging for the foundation of the corner stone, last week.

The Directors of Charlestown Bridge have signified to the city authorities of Boston, that the toll houses upon the Bridge would be closed upon the 17th inst. the day of laying the corner stone of the "Bunker Hill Monument," and consequently that no toll would be received during the day.

A Mr. Smith engaged to furnish a dinner for 4000 persons, who intended celebrating the laying of the corner stone. The quantity of canvass for covering the tent will be equal to the sails of fifty ships.

Three original odes, and a hymn, have been written for the celebration. The hymn is by the Rev. Mr. Pierpont, author of several excellent original hymns—and the odes, by James Perceival, Thomas A. Wells and Rufus Dawes, Esqrs. Besides these, which are each adopted to patriotic tunes, there are three selected glees to be sung on the occasion.—The hymn is to be sung to the tune of Old Hundred.

The New York Gazette of Thursday, says, that the President of the United States passed through that city on Tuesday to attend the Bunker Hill celebration.

GEN. LA FAYETTE.

Gen. La Fayette arrived in Albany about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, and was received by the military which had been under arms for that purpose, ever since Saturday morning. The Deputy Adjutant General, private Secretary of Governor Clinton, did the executive honors in the absence of his excellency. General La Fayette was immediately escorted to the Massachusetts line, in order to be present at the celebration which was to take place at Boston, on the 17th inst.

The route of Gen. La Fayette from Buffalo was through Black Rock, to Niagara, Fort Niagara, Lewistown and Lockport, where he embarked in a canal boat, and proceeded to Rochester.—From this place he was escorted to Mendon, and there met by a deputation from Canandaigua, who conducted him to that town, where a supper was prepared for him at the Hotel, and as usual, he was presented to the inhabitants. His reception at Geneva has been noticed, and his arrival at Albany. The escort from Albany met that from Schenectady at the half way house, and conducted him to Cruttenden's. The state house was illuminated on his arrival.

The good General is universally successful and happy in the replies, numerous as they are, which he makes to addresses to him.—In New-Orleans or New-York, 'tis all the same. What, for example, could be more neat or complimentary than the following answer to the address delivered to him by the citizens of Buffalo, in New-York, on his landing there from the boat in which he traversed Lake Erie!

"It would have sufficed to my high gratification, Sir, to visit this frontier of the state of New-York, to admire its wonderful improvements, and to meet the affectionate welcome which I have received from the people of Buffalo, and which, in their behalf, you are pleased most kindly to express. But here additional sources of delight are opened to me. After having lately seen the fines of Orleans, I have now approached those parts of the Union, where, in the last war, the rights and honor of the nation have been gloriously supported by the sons of my revolutionary contemporaries; the account of which achievements have excited in my breast proud and

patriotic emotions, long before the principal leaders in that war had become my personal friends. I have this morning navigated the Lake, the name of which is forever associated to the name of Perry, as being the theatre where he has been so conspicuously evinced the superiority that in every instance of two wars against Great Britain, has attended the American flag. Be pleased, Sir, to accept my personal thanks, and to receive the tribute of my grateful respect to the citizens of Buffalo."

A trunk of Gen. La Fayette's sunk in the steam-boat on the Ohio, has been recovered; it is believed to be the one containing his most valuable papers. It is on its way from Baltimore to Boston, inch arge of Dr. Waterhouse.

A gentleman of this city has received a letter from a friend, dated in Paris, May 2d, of which the following is an extract:

"As to the opinions entertained here in relation to the hospitality, which La Fayette has met with in our country, they are various. The French papers contain little or nothing of the detail, which I find in the American papers you have had the goodness to send me. It is well known, however, amongst all classes, that he has received honors which will be remembered as long as memory lasts. Some of the nobility pretend to express contempt, although those of his cotemporaries who figured with him from the time of the death of Louis XVI. to that of Bonaparte's overthrow, are more envious. There are many, however, who do not hesitate to pronounce his name with veneration for his talents and respect for his deeds and fame. The lower classes, for the most part, call him *un bon et grand homme* —to be called a good and a great man at once, indicates a virtuous soul, and noble actions, more with the French than any other nation. I visited La Grange, his farm, a short time since, and a young girl, who resided near it, absolutely wept like a child, when I told her how he was esteemed and received in another quarter of the earth. She told me that the whole neighbourhood remembered him for his deeds of charity and benevolence. Most of the Americans, and especially the young ones, take great pride in talking of him to the French people."

SOUTH-AMERICA.

Treaty with Colombia.—The National Journal of Thursday, contains the Treaty of Peace, Amity, Navigation and Commerce, recently concluded, between the United States and the Republic of Colombia. The National Intelligencer speaks thus of this document: "It places the United States and Colombia, in respect to all particulars of commerce and navigation, reciprocally, in the ports of each, on the footing of the most favoured nations, and stipulates that the citizens of each country, shall enjoy, in the territories of the other, all the privileges and immunities which can belong to persons who are not naturalized citizens. It contains also many stipulations to carry into effect, between the two countries, the principle that free ships shall give freedom to goods, and conversely, that enemy flags shall give their character to the goods they cover. In case of either party being at war, no citizen of the other party is to engage in hostilities against the other, under the pain of being treated as a pirate. The whole treaty appears to be founded on the most liberal, friendly, and enlightened principles.

The Missouri Advocate mentions, in terms of exultation, the act of the last session of Congress for the continuation of the road now making from Washington city, to the capitol of Missouri, extending nine hundred miles.—This, taken in connection with the one authorized to be made to Santa Fee, nine hundred, and thence to the city of Mexico, fifteen hundred, will make three thousand three hundred miles, the whole length of the road, "connecting," says the editor, "the Capitals of the two greatest republics in the world, and the immediate Capitals of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, in the United States; and Santa Fee, Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas, and San Louis Potosi, in the republic of Mexico, and realizing the prediction of Humboldt that the day would come when coaches would run from Philadelphia to the ancient seat of the empire of Montezuma."

U. S. Frigate Constellation,
Sacrificios, May 8, 1825.

We arrived here on the 3d, after a passage of 21 days from the Capes of the Chesapeake. Mr. Poinsett, Minister to Mexico, landed with his suite on the 5th, and was received in very handsome style, the military under arms, bands of music, &c. He set off the next day for Mexico, where he will arrive by the 15th. We shall probably leave this place for Cuba, in the course of two days. The Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa still holds out, and can do so as long as it can be relieved from the Havana. It is an immensely strong fortress, and cannot be approached either by land or water, as it is surrounded by extensive and dangerous reefs, except on the side next to Vera Cruz, from which it is distant not more than half a mile.

A band of Indian Arabs, for so they may be called, inhabit and annoy our American deserts, obstruct the passage of, and plunder the caravans between the United States and Mexico. A trading company lately set out from Mobile for Santa Fee, who were attacked while leaving the vicinity of the latter place, when one man of the party, Captain Glenn Owen, a respectable citizen, was killed, another wounded, and one hundred and seventy mules taken. The only way to check such insolence is to go in sufficient numbers to overawe these Bedouins of the American deserts.

Mexican papers to the last of April, state, that on the 30th March, the American brig President, Weston, arrived at Acapulco in 38 days from Guayaquil. A convoy with 3000 Colombian troops on board sailed from Guayaquil about the middle of February, in order to reduce the Spanish posts at Callao. The patriot Colonel Montezgudo was assassinated in the streets of Lima on the 28th January.

The churches of Bogota are glittering with gold and ornaments of every description: the temples of the Incas were never more splendid. Although the cathedral possesses less appearance of splendor, the treasures which it contains are of much greater value; one single statue of the Virgin, which decorates the altar, is ornamented with 1358 diamonds, 1295 emeralds, 39 amethysts, a large topaz, a hyacinth, and 372 pearls; the pedestal alone is enriched with 609 amethysts; the labor of the artist cost 4000 piastres.

Capt. Richards, who left Pernambuco on the 16th ult. informs that a Br. packet from Rio Janeiro had touched off the port; and reported that news had been received that Bolivar had formed a coalition with the Buenos Ayreans, for the purpose of reducing Montevideo to the authority of the Buenos Ayres Government. Great alarms existed at Rio in consequence.

It was reported at Havana, late in May, that General Morales, with a large sum of money and plate, had been captured by a Colombian cruiser on his way from Havana to Cadiz.

A letter from Kingston, of May 11, announces the total defeat of Olaneta by General Sucre in Peru: Olaneta and one of his aids alone escaping. This news came by a gentleman who left Lima on the 14th of March. Callao still held out, the royal general Rodil still flattering himself that Olaneta might yet get ahead. It was thought, however, that learning his defeat, Rodil would retire on board the French squadron off Callao, and leave the garrison to its fate. Fourteen patriot ships were blockading Callao, and had the best understanding with the American and British Squadrons

General Bolivar visited the frigate United States, at Chorillos, February 22, Washington's birth day, and was saluted from that ship and the Peacock sloop of war; also from the Cambridge, British 74, and the Chilian squadron.

Green-Room Intelligence.

The Philadelphia company of Comedians, will commence performing in the Washington Theatre, on Monday next.

Mr. Booth is still at Albany. He personated King Lear, on Wednesday evening, and Mr. Barrett, the part of Edgar.

Mr. Conway, the tragedian, left this city yesterday for New-York. We are not aware that this gentleman has been performing at any of our Theatres lately; probably he may have an engagement at the Northward.

Mr. West and his company of equestrians have opened a Circus, at Middletown, in Connecticut, the bill passed by the assembly of that state, for prohibiting their performances having been laid over in the senate.

Miss Aspinall, a lady of great celebrity in London, one of the principal dancers in the King's Theatre, has lately arrived in this country. The proprietor of Chatham Theatre, New-York, has engaged her for a few nights; she was to make her first appearance on Tuesday evening. Report speaks of her as a most accomplished dancer. On Monday next, Mr. Wallack assumes the management of this Theatre, and appears then for the first time the present season.

Madame Catalini has left England, and gone to the Continent.

A serious riot occurred in the theatre at Bordeaux on the 20th April, which was occasioned by the absence of a favorite actor.—The great lustre and the benches were demolished; the military were brought in and arrested several persons; in the streets a rescue was attempted, and a part of the police officers wounded.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1825.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

"Ida"—"Rosa"—Polycarp, and the "Darby Milk Maid," are selected from the receipts of the present week.

Two articles from a correspondent at Pittsburg are received, and so far as we can judge from the portions we have been able to decypher, they possess some merit; but we have not the patience this warm weather to go through the whole, nor can we conveniently spare the time from other avocations, to spend two or three hours over a scribbled collection of hieroglyphics. If he chooses to send something like a fair copy, we shall be pleased to attend to him.

Several articles intended for this week's sheet, have been necessarily delayed.

The "Conundrums" are laid by for our next Ollo.

The long list of unmentionables in the shape of doggrel rhymes, love sick ditties, sonnets, &c. &c. which have been accumulating for some weeks past, will be enumerated and marched in proper array through our columns; be reviewed and quietly dismissed, probably in the course of a week or two—motto, the "Review or Wags of Windsor."

It is unnecessary to inform our readers in this part of the country, of its having been somewhat warm for a week or two past, as they are, no doubt, sufficiently satisfied of the fact by this time. The thermometer has been as high as 97 or 98, exposed, if not more; a state of the atmosphere, when it is quite pleasant, among our brick walls and sultry streets, to think of the shady groves, babbling brooks, cold springs, grottos and caverns, with which poets and prosers, and travelling editors in letters to *themselves*, occasionally amuse their readers. A man, no doubt, feels himself considerably refreshed, after a warm day's work of puffing and blowing, to find himself reclining on a cool smooth sofa, or setting with his coat off, in a fine draft of fresh air, (where he stands some chance of getting cold, and a touch of the chills and ague in the bargain,) and hear an agreeable description of the Erie Canal, the falls of Niagara, the green mountains of Vermont, or the Rocky mountains of the west, enjoying all the benefits and pleasure of a rural excursion over hill and dale, without its toil; and then when he goes to bed, and begins rolling and turning and fretting with the heat, it is no cool and comfortable to bring to mind what he has heard, and dream of the lakes and shades and waterfalls, and sparkling icicles with which his head has been filled. After such a night, who would not feel grateful to the travelling literati, for their cordial draughts of mental refreshment, partaken of so seasonably, and productive of such beneficial effects upon the overheated and languid system. Among those to whom we feel thus indebted, we particularly remember our pleasant friend, of the Advocate, who, in his "peep at the west," and occasional notices of his favourite retreat at the "Pine woods," has, as usual, acquitted himself so cleverly that if it were not out of fashion, we should almost be tempted to drink his health, political, moral, mental, and bodily, in a full flowing glass of our cool city ale, (think of that,) or in a generous bumper of ice punch.

"One movement of the Congress unresisted by you, and all is lost.—Temporize no longer—make known your resolution, that this subject shall not be touched by them, but at their peril." "I entreat you therefore, most earnestly, now, that it is not too late to step forth, and having exhausted the argument, TO STAND by YOUR ARMS!!"

It will scarcely be credited that these are the words of a citizen of this country; a member of this bond of union, of whose virtue and intelligence we are prone to boast—yet it is the fact—the individual lives, who dares insult the patriotism and good sense of the American people, by the use of such foul and unmanly language—language engendering feelings productive of consequences which a good man shudders at beholding even in imagination. It may be said, this is but the vapouring of some hair-brained brawling politician—some disappointed office hunter, and unworthy a serious thought; would it were so, for the honour, and the credit of our country. But how incredible does it seem, when we know that these treasonable sentiments have been uttered by one whom a portion of our fellow citizens have elected to rule over them, even by the governor of one of these United States; but how unworthy of the important trust, his intemperate principles will sufficiently prove him, and if the feelings, of this country at large, were ever concentrated in one point, it must be in the prayer, that sufficient virtue and firmness may exist among those who have it in their power to put down this unwise ruler; for if ever the liberties of this country are endangered, and the existence of its free institutions at stake, it must be when the patriotism of its citizens has become so tame, and their principles so contaminated as to permit the unrighteous views of such a politician to be vapoured among them with impunity. This is not the first offence of the kind, from the same source—though rather the most barefaced that has yet been ventured—the occasion now certainly calls for the interference of the citizens of Georgia, who owe it to themselves, to the purity of those principles they profess to reverence, and to the excellence of that constitution, which has been acquired and sealed by the blood of their fathers, and which has thus far, been so happy in its consequences, to show that they are not ready to adventure on a sea of blood, amid the quicksands and whirlwinds of anarchy and ruin, that the treason of the ruler is not in accordance with the sentiments of the people.

On Friday, the 1st inst. a dwelling house in Southwark, was robbed by a hired girl. She pretended to have come from near Easton, Pa.; is dark complexioned, and has a down cast, inoffensive look. She was received into the family on Wednesday, and on the succeeding Friday decamped, having broken open a desk, robbing it of considerable money, and taking away a variety of other articles, amounting to near one hundred dollars.

Lafayette, it will be seen, arrived at Boston on the 16th inst. after travelling at a rate which approaches, in its rapidity, to the idea we form of Military "forced marches." The immense distance he has travelled, and the numerous addresses he has listened to, and himself delivered, in so short a period, will appear almost incredible to foreign ears; and may seem in after times, even among ourselves, as the work of romance and fiction, and the whole history of his glorious career, as an effusion from the fertile imagination of a second Homer; for distance will doubtless show these extraordinary events, in a still more brilliant and impressive form than at present, great and beautiful as they now appear.

Commodore Porter has published a pamphlet at Washington, in which he successfully vindicates the proceedings at Fozardo. The same principles on which the invasion on an enemy's territory, as in the case of General Jackson, on his entrance into Florida, in the prosecution of the Seminole war, was justified, are considered as strictly applicable in the present instance. Commodore Porter sailed from the United States, for the purpose of protecting the American Commerce, and if practicable, to break up the nest of buccaniers, who had for so long a period plundered the property, and outraged the citizens, both of this and of other countries. As related to them, there could be no neutrals; having violated the law of nations, and become themselves outlaws, they could claim no protection from any power, and being as they were the avowed enemies of all—all had equally a right to commence hostilities, without the formal preliminaries of a declaration, and to take such measures, as might be deemed necessary for successfully prosecuting a war, and accomplishing the ends of justice. And it cannot be denied but the ferreting out of such monsters in human shape, wherever they may take shelter, whether in the huts and caves on the sea shore, or in the towns and villages of Cuba, or elsewhere, is justifiable in every respect, since it is for the benefit of the civilized world, and is demanded by every principle of justice and humanity. Nor can their extermination afford cause of complaint, for any persons affording protection to, or aiding, abetting or relieving in any way whatever, individuals of this description, or obstructing the course of justice—become partners to their crime, and are themselves enemies of the human race, and justly deserving of equal abhorrence and punishment. Now if the inhabitants of Foxardo, a town known to have been the receptacle of pirates and their booty, have in any way opposed the exertions of Commodore Porter, in his fatiguing and dangerous excursions against the pirates—if, instead of joining hand in hand with our citizens, and offering every facility in their power in the prosecution of the search, they have wantonly and unnecessarily opposed, detained, and insulted them—on what principles are they attempted to be justified, or rather in what light must the world not view them; and in what relation do they not stand with pirates and buccaniers themselves? or what degree of blame is attached to Commodore Porter, if, in the protecting the lives and property of his fellow citizens, he has ventured to throw down the barriers which an unprincipled set of "receivers of stolen goods" would have placed between him and the object of his pursuit?

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

June 11. Ship General Wm. Hampton, Harrison, 21 days from Surinam, with Molasses.
Brig Hibernia, Hutchinson, 48 days from Hamburg, with ballast.
12.—Brig Swan, Franklin, 21 days from New-Orleans, with Tobacco and Cotton.
15.—Brig Franklin, Kay, 22 days from New-Orleans, with sugar.
16.—Brig Olive and Sarah, Blackmer, 20 days from New-Orleans, with Molasses.

CLEARANCES.

June 11. Brig Sarah, Marshall, for Gibraltar.
13.—Brig America, Hall, for Gibraltar and Leghorn.
14.—Brig Congress, Sears, for Gottenburg.
15.—Schr. Little George Eyre, Hilborn, for St. Jago.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening the 14th inst. by the Rev. Benj. Allen, the Rev. CHARLES HOOVER, to Miss ELIZA, daughter of the late Capt. Dunphe, all of this city.

On Monday evening, the 13th inst. by the Rev. George C. Potts, Mr. ROBERT SMITH, to Miss VIOLET PATTEN, both of this city.

On the 9th inst. by Thomas J. Kitts, Pastor of the 2d Baptist Church, Mr. ALEXANDER CROUCE, to Miss SOPHIA LAVIS, both of the Northern Liberties.

On the 19th ult. at Cohansey Lighthouse, by Josiah Sheppard, Esquire, Mr. ALEXANDER LAWRENCE, of Greenwich, (N. J.) to Mrs. HESTER MAHAMA, of Philadelphia.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. Thomas J. Kitts, Mr. JOSIAH N. CHATTIN, to Miss ANN HUGHS, both of Kensington.

On Tuesday evening the 14th inst by the Rev. Mr. Ives, SAMUEL COWPERTHWAIT, to Miss ELIZA C. EASTWICK, both of this city.

On Thursday, the 9th inst. by the Rev. James Abercrombie, D. D. JOHN R. VOGDES, Esq. of this city, to Miss HANNAH E. daughter of the late Elliott Howell, of Trenton, N. J.

DIED,

On Wednesday morning, Mr. NATHAN T. SELLERS, in the 25th year of his age.

On Thursday morning, Mr. JAMES SLOAN, in the 56th year of his age.

On Tuesday evening, the 14th inst. of a short but severe illness, Mr. JAMES DENNIS.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. THOMAS PERRY, tavern-keeper, in the 29th year of his age.

On Sunday night, GEORGE LATIMER, Esq. in the 75th year of his age.

On Sunday, the 12th inst. Mrs. FRANCES ANDERSON, in the 44th year of her age.

On Sunday, suddenly, from drinking cold water, WILLIAM POWELL.

On Sunday, the 12th inst. in the 35th year of his age, Mr. P. C. HOWARD.

On the 12th inst. HANNAH SIMPSON, of a lingering illness aged 56.

On the 20th ult. at the seat of her Grandfather, William Carpenter's, Mantuaing, near Salem, N. J. Mrs. ELIZA W. DEHL, eldest daughter of Mr. James Hunt. The death of this lovely and interesting young Lady, has left a blank in the hearts of her kind indulgent mother and affectionate sisters, which time only can ameliorate.—Torn from the bosom of a loving family, long long will they deplore her untimely exit—but, we trust, she is ere now "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

At Salem, on the 7th inst. in the 69th year of his age, JONAS FREEDLAND, long an esteemed member of the Society of Friends.

At his residence on Staten Island, on Saturday evening last, after a long and painful illness, DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Esq. late Vice-President of the United States, in his 51st year.

Another bright and beautiful star has set forever! The Reverend and truly beloved JOHN SUMMERFIELD, breathed his last at New-York, about eleven o'clock on Monday morning last, after a painful illness of near four weeks.—Every one who knew him, loved him, and will mourn. The Christian Church will mourn. And with the numerous denominations to which he was attached, and in which he shone like a meteor of heavenly light, his loss will be irreparable. He was indeed a meteor—he shot upon us in a twinkling; and above us it were but for a moment, and sank to rise upon the world no more. He was a native of the neighborhood of Manchester, England, in the 26th year of his age, and the eighth of his ministry. Of his personal appearance we need not speak. Who that has seen him, but retains a distinct impression of his graceful form, his comely features, and the sweet benignity of his countenance, beaming as it were celestial light! Of his character we need not speak.—Who that has known him, ever knew a being partaking of the frail nature of humanity, more spotless and lovely! Of his eloquence we need not speak. Who that has listened to the silver tones of his voice, the fervent strains of his manner, and his soul-moving eloquence—but has felt his bosom thrill within him, as he wiped the gushing tear from his cheek. But he is no more. That form of beautiful symmetry is laid low—that countenance which but a few weeks since beamed with intelligence and grace, is now cold and pale—that tongue whose every movement was melody, is mute. But after all, we should not grieve too much, for—

"'Tis great to pause and think
In what a brighter world than this his spirit shines,
How very near he is to Jesus For sure he must be near
To him in heaven, who did so love his name on earth.
And now he's wash'd his mortal cares and sins away,
And now he drinks the consolations of a Saviour's love,
And now he tunes his voice to angel themes,
And now he joins a band, the rapture of whose song
An Angel's mind can scarce imagine."

He was suffered much bodily pain and anguish during his illness, but while his reason was not driven from her empire, he bore it with the meekness and patience of a lamb. Not a sigh nor murmur escaped his lips, but all was calm, serene, and bright, when he closed his eyes in death, as the last rays of the setting sun gleaming from the west upon the mellow light of autumnal clouds!

MORRIS' PATENT COCKS.

RECEIVED by the Subscriber, several cases of Morris' Patent Cocks, superior to any other article of the kind in use, at a reduced price. Also, an extensive assortment of Imported and Domestic HARDWARES, sold as low.
SHIPLEY & BARTRAM,
june 18—3t No. 57 Market street.

GOOD BOYS AND GIRLS

Can lay out their pocket money,
Buying in goods, as sweet as honey.

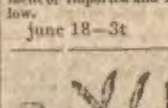
A most desirable variety of cheap and handsome BOOKS with Pictures fine, and large as Wax Work, containing the most beautiful stories that ever was heard of in the world; and the most elegant lessons that will incline their hearts to the love and practice of VIRTUE, the greatest beauty, and to the hatred of VICE, the most crooked and ugly creature that ever crawled on the face of the earth—sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices, as above.

BOOK-SHOP, 121 S. 5th,
Eight doors above Spruce street.
☞ School and other Books, as usual, in a great variety, at the usual moderate prices. june 18—tf

B. WILLIAMS, *Dentist*,
No. 172 Vine Street, between 5th & 6th sts.

PERFORMS all operations in the line of his profession on terms which he trusts are calculated to give general satisfaction. He invites the attention of the public especially to the information which he has disseminated in the public prints on the subject of preserving the Teeth so as to render them sound and useful during life; and in all cases of decay or injury which the teeth may have sustained at any period of life will cheerfully give information and advice gratis.
june 18—6m

STOLEN,



FROM the pasture of the Subscriber, on the night of the 15th, or morning of the 16th instant, a handsome
GREY HORSE,
About eighteen or twenty years old, about fifteen hands high, switch tail, trots and canters well, has been used to work in a team, ploughing, &c. his neck depressed under the collar, had but one shoe, which was on one of his fore feet.
A reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the Horse, and securing the thief, so that he may be prosecuted to conviction, or ten dollars for the Horse alone, delivered to the subscriber, living near the Black Horse Tavern, on the West Chester road, four and a half miles from the Permanent Bridge, on Schuylkill.
JOHN SELLERS.
Upper Darby, 9th No. 15, 1825. (18—3t*

ONE CENT REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 5th ult. JOHN O'MEARA, an indented apprentice to the shoemaking business, about five feet high, light complexion, straight hair, and stoop shouldered, had on when he went away nankeen pantaloons, blue cloth coat and a new fur hat. The above reward will be paid to any person who will return him to his master, at No. 81 Race street, but no charges paid. All persons are hereby warned not to harbour, or trust the said runaway. L. W. STICKMAN.
June 18—3t.

ADVANCE OF TICKETS.

TICKETS in the Union Canal Lottery, 17th Class, will advance from 9 to 10 dollars, after Saturday the 25th instant.
H. C. YATES,
June 15—1t 127 Chesnut street.

SCOTT'S
PANACEA

THE diseases of the absorbent system have hitherto baffled the researches of medical men, and exposed the fallacy of nosological arrangements. The various affections of the glands, hitherto unsuccessfully treated according to the rules of a false pathology, have at length become manageable under the use of the PANACEA.—This medicine has been found eminently serviceable in the following diseases:

Scrofula, or King's Evil—Consumption, especially the Tuberculous—Ulcers—Cases of the Bones.—Rheumatism—Syphilitic and pseudo Syphilitic.

Scrofula has been considered as incurable by the medical profession. In its local developements it frequently follows injuries of the joints, and gives rise to a species of white swelling. Deafness frequently arises from a scrofulous state of the ear.

Consumption depends more frequently than is supposed on the low kind of inflammation, hence it is that the usual mode of treatment is not only ineffectual, but destructive.

The injudicious use of mercury has so modified the appearances of syphilitic disease, that scarcely two writers agree on its symptoms and medical cure. These modifications are as closely connected with a strumous state of the system, that the Panacea offers as the most suitable remedy. The cures effected in the above named diseases, by this medicine prove more than millions of theories.

The Panacea is not unpleasant to the taste; requires no alteration in the usual habits of life except an abstinence from spirituous liquors—it acts on the liver, that mammoth gland of the system, alters its vitiated secretions; calms the irritability of the stomach, and strengthens the appetite; purifies the blood, induces a healthy action of the skin, and produces that happy equilibrium which constitutes health.

AGENTS.
Portland, Maine—D. & S. Paine.
Boston—Samuel H. Parker.
New York—A. B. Sands & Co.
Baltimore—Robert Aitkin.
Washington City—Dr. C. F. Wildach.
Charleston, S. C.—Wm. P. Bason.
New Orleans—Joseph Kenton.

Price, One Dollar per bottle, each bottle with my signature and label and seal on the cork. Printed directions accompany the medicine.

E. T. SCOTT.
No. 61 North Eighth st. Philadelphia.
june 18—3t.

GOOD
82 Race Street.
CHEAP.

L. W. RYKMAN respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of Ladies, Misses, Children's, & Misses Morocco and Leather SHOES, which he will dispose of, at as low prices as they can be procured in this city. Merchants and others, having orders to fill, will find it to their advantage to call and see.

SHOE AND BOOT STORE.

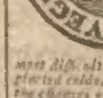
STORE FOR SALE.

THE Store, late the property of Esquire D. Cheyney, deceased, situated on the Old Road leading from Lancaster to Philadelphia five and a half miles east of the former place, is offered for sale. The goods are well selected and in good order, the Store recently established, and the situation worthy the attention of a person wishing to embark in a country store. Possession may be had at any time, and the terms made easy. Any information relative to the business may be had by applying to the Subscriber, near the store; or by a line addressed to him, at Paradise, Lancaster County, post paid, will be attended to.

MOSES P. CHEYNEY, Administrator.

M. P. Cheyney continues his Boarding School, in which are taught the useful branches of an English education—price for Board and Tuition twenty-five dollars per quarter. Inquire as directed above.
may 28—tf

246.
SUMMER SHOES.



GENTLEMEN'S fine Wax Calf Skin and Morocco Boots and Shoes; do. black and col'd Buckskin Boots and Shoes; do. Pumps; Ladies' black and col'd Morocco and Kid Boots and Shoes; do. black and col'd Valencian Denmark Satins, &c. of the best workmanship and materials.

All of which will be sold low and ripe mended gratis.

Also, an extensive assortment of low priced Shoes—from 50 to 75 cents.

BREED & MUDGE,
No. 246 Market, between Seventh and Eighth streets and between Jefferies' and Brooks' Hotels. may 4—tf.

Bedding Warehouse,
No. 128 North Third street,
A few doors above Race Street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL HIMMELWRIGHT, respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of Elegant Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Curled Hair, Mattrasses of the best quality, best Geese Feathers, well dried; Bed Ticking, English and American; Venetian Window Blinds, and a general assortment of Fancy and Windsor Chairs, &c. &c.

Captains of Vessels, Sea faring Men, and persons about to commence House-keeping, are invited to call and view the above assortment, as it will be sold very low for CASH.

N. B. Venetian Blinds will be repaired in the best manner. Mattrasses, and Cushions for Churches, made and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

, Persons wishing to have their Feathers Cured, so as never to create moth, or have any offensive smell, will please call at the above stand.

Orders from any part of the United States, executed with alacrity and despatch. j.s 28—1y

CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, &c.

FOR the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs.

There is perhaps no medical observation better established, more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the human family, than the fact that many of the most difficult and incurable consumptions originate in neglected colds. In a climate so variable as ours, where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention to guard against this dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine or are able and willing to bestow.—The bills of mortality tell us that the greatest part of deaths by this disease may be considered as about five to one. Inasmuch then as this fatal disease bids defiance to the skill of the most learned physicians, it is a gratification to the proprietor that he is enabled to offer to those afflicted with it a ready prospect of relief, in their highly valuable remedy, the Vegetable INDIAN SPECIFIC.—The Indians are happy in their knowledge of medical plants; governed wholly by experience, they are cautious of their effects, and it is said by an author of great character, that a true consumption is a disease never known among them.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of the disease, and preventing its proceeding—as an incurable one; and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially their born of consumptive parents, the slightest symptoms of an approaching consumption at the commencing period of life, ought carefully to be attended to."

This Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the disturbed nerves after the manner of an anodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute this disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is commonly called for, and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may safely be given to infants, for which it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, hooping, whooping coughs, &c. and is found particularly useful in hypochondriacal, nervous and hysterical diseases. Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease, in all its different stages. It is agreed for sale by THATCHER & THOMPSON, North West Corner of Market and Second streets, Dr. JOSEPH STOUSE, Corner of Coats' and Second streets, PETER WILLIAMSON, Corner of Almond and Second streets, THOMAS CAVE, 224 Market street, &c. and S. C. GRAHAM & D. SCHAFFER, No. 218 South Second street. Jan 22—tf

SUPERIOR LEMON SYRUP,

FOR Punch, Lemonade, and other domestic purposes. This Syrup is of a most agreeable flavour, warranted to keep for any length of time, and made particularly fine for family use. Sold wholesale and retail, by
J. UNDERWOOD,
No. 7 South Sixth street, between
april 16—3m Chesnut and Market.

DUNLAP'S PAINTING

OF THE BEARING OF THE CROSS; or the procession of the Multitude to the Crucifixion of the Saviour, is now Exhibited at
SULLY & EARLE'S GALLERY.
Admittance 25 cents. Artists are respectfully invited. Size of the picture 18 feet by 14. may 7—tf

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION
No. 78 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock, precisely, on a credit,

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.
COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

CANCERS CURED.

FROM long experience and the good success the Subscriber has had (under the aid of Providence) in the speedy cure of Cancers where Swellings, and other remedies have failed, she is induced to offer to those afflicted with those dreadful maladies, that she has succeeded therein to the satisfaction of more than has been generally known. She also specifies the King's Evil, White Swellings, and other ill-conditioned sores. Persons living at a distance from her residence (which is in Middletown, Delaware County,) are informed that they can be accommodated with Board at a moderate charge.

RACHEL BUFFINGTON.
June 18—3t*

DRAWING AT HAND.

ON the SIXTH OF JULY the Union Canal Lottery will be Drawn, and the whole be completed within a short period of time. The Tickets in this Lottery are still at a low rate, and Adventurers are invited while they remain at the present prices to make their investments. The CAPITALS are $30,000, $20,000, $10,000, $5,000 $3,000.

And are all payable in cash the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets	$9 00	Quarters	$2 25
Halves	4 50	Eighths	1 12½

Packages and Certificates in the same proportion to be had in a great variety of numbers.

COHEN & BROTHERS'
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
NO. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail, post paid, or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes in 3 or 4 lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention, as if on personal application, addressed to
J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS.
June 18—tf Philadelphia.

ALL IN ONE DAY.

TO be drawn in the city of Baltimore on the 27th of NEXT MONTH (July)

By the improved mode, secured by Letters Patent under the Seal of the United States.

Cohen's Office, Baltimore, June 2d, 1825.

☞ The improved Mode of drawing having been universally and so decidedly approved by the public, as evinced by the unprecedented sales in the late State Lottery, the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council have again adopted the same plan in the following scheme, which we have the pleasure now to present, viz.

Grand State Lottery of Maryland, No. 2.
HIGHEST PRIZE 40,000.
SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$40,000	is	40,000 Dollars.
1 Prize of	10,000	is	10,000 Dollars.
1 Prize of	5,000	is	5,000 Dollars.
10 Prizes of	1,000	is	10,000 Dollars.
30 Prizes of	100	is	3,000 Dollars.
50 Prizes of	50	is	2,500 Dollars.
200 Prizes of	20	is	4,000 Dollars.
250 Prizes of	10	is	2,500 Dollars.
500 Prizes of	6	is	3,000 Dollars.
20,000 Prizes of	4	is	80,000 Dollars.
21,048 Prizes.			160,000 Dollars.

40,000 Tickets
More Prizes than Blanks.

Every Prize payable in CASH, sixty days after the drawing—subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

☞ MODE OF DRAWING.—The Numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other wheel will be put the prizes above the denomination of 4 dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 20,000 prizes of $4 will be awarded to the odd or even Numbers of the Lottery (as the case may be) depending on the drawing of the Capital Prize of Forty Thousand Dollars—that is to say if the 40,000 dollar prize should come out to an Odd Number, then every odd Number in the Scheme will be entitled to a $4 prize. If the 40,000 dollar prize should come out to an Even Number, then all the Even Numbers in the Scheme will be each entitled to a prize of $4.

☞ Odd Numbers are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9.

☞ Even Numbers are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8 or 0.

This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery in ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate number in the scheme, so that the holder of two tickets or two shares of tickets (one odd and one even number) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

☞ A Ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme, IS NOT RESTRICTED from drawing an inferior one also; (many tickets therefore will necessarily obtain TWO PRIZES EACH.

The drawing will take place in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday, the 27th July, and will finish on the same day.

The Brilliancy of this scheme is ALTOGETHER UNPRECEDENTED. Adventurers will remark the low rate of tickets—the trifling risk incurred, (there not being one blank to a prize) and that the capital prize of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, is of a magnitude hitherto unprecedented for so small a sum invested—above all, however, is the CERTAINTY OF OBTAINING AT LEAST ONE PRIZE by the purchase of two tickets or two shares—(one odd and one even number) and in the same ratio of certainty in the purchase of a greater number of tickets or shares.

Whole Tickets,	$8
Halves,	3 80
Quarters,	1 25
Eighths,	60

To be had, in the greatest variety of Numbers, (Odd and Even) at
COHEN'S
Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114, Market-street—Baltimore.

Where in the four last State Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of 100,000 Dollars—80,000 Dollars—2 of 50,000—3 of 40,000, besides no less than Twelve Capitals of 5,000 Dollars, &c. &c. And WHERE MORE CAPITAL PRIZES HAVE BEEN OBTAINED THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA.

☞ Orders from any part of the United States or Territories, enclosing the Cash or prizes in any of the Lotteries, (post paid) will meet our accustomed prompt attention.—Address to
J. I. COHEN, Jr.—*Baltimore.*
Baltimore, June 2d 1825.
June 6—6tif

Cheap Paper Warehouse.

SAMUEL EKSTEIN offers for sale, at his New Paper warehouse No. 66 North Third street,

300 Gross, Blue and White Bonnet Boards,	
90 do. fine White	do. do.
44,000 sheets, Bank Cap.	
200 Reams Hardware Paper.	
1000 do. Printing Paper different kinds	
100 do. each, blue Medium and blue Cap.	
Also, Cap Writing Paper, No. 1, 2, and 3.	
Quarto Post,	do. No. 1, 2, and 3.

Large writing paper of all sorts, wrapping paper, &c.
, The highest price given for rags. may 21—tf

FASHIONABLE
CITY HAT STORE,

WHERE Hats of every description may be obtained by wholesale and retail, which for beauty, durability and excellence of material, are equal to any in the city.—BEAVERS, CASTORS, IMITATION BEAVERS (at $3.50)

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

ENIGMA.

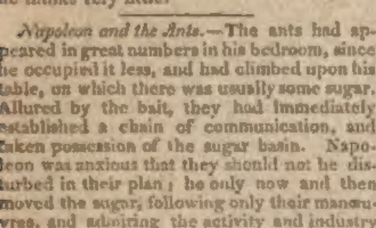
One thing, kind sir, of you I crave,
(A gift I willingly would have:)
Its what you never had in ages past,
Nor ever will while life doth last;
Yet if you love me as you say,
You'll give it me without delay. DELIA.

SINBADISM.

In the Island of Gylon, which is one of the Moluccs Islands, there is a nation with ears so large, that they hang down on their shoulders; and in another island close by it, there is a nation with ears still longer. The inhabitants of it are accustomed, when they go to sleep, to lay down on one ear and cover themselves up with the other!!!

Mr. Rothschild, the celebrated banker, so much beloved for his wealth, was about to be presented at an approaching Levee to King George the IV. Prince Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador, was to introduce Mr. R. Thus we see the omnipotence of money.—An Austrian noble, who would spurn a serf, or a beggar from his door, because birth did not entitle him to consideration, solicits the honor of introducing to a splendid court, a man whose origin it is said, was of the lowest obscurity, who, at one period of his existence, cried, 'old clothes' in London, and whose manners and habits are considered of the most polished order. Of course give credit to Mr. Rothschild for his successful career, but it is really very inconsistent on the part of Kings and Nobles, to receive into their society, an individual, who cannot boast of ancestral dignity. In all probability, the banker has more good sense than all the royal heads that congregate at the Levee; but still nothing, save wealth, has attained for him this distinction—a distinction, no doubt, of which he thinks very little.

Napoleon and the Ants.—The ants had appeared in great numbers in his bedroom, since he occupied it less, and had climbed upon his table, on which there was usually some sugar. Allured by the bait, they had immediately established a chain of communication, and taken possession of the sugar basin. Napoleon was anxious that they should not be disturbed in their plan; he only now and then moved the sugar, following only their manœuvres, and admiring the activity and industry they displayed, until they found it again.—"This is not instinct," said he: "it is much more—it is sagacity, intelligence, the idea of civil association. But these little beings have not our passions, our cupidity; they assist, but do not destroy each other. I have vainly endeavoured to defeat their purpose; have removed the sugar to every part of the room; they have been one or two, sometimes three days looking for it, but have always succeeded at last. The idea strikes me to surround the table with water, and see whether that will stop them. Doctor, send for some." But water did not stop them, the sugar was still pillaged. The emperor then substituted vinegar, and the ants no longer ventured to approach.—"You see it is not instinct alone that guides them, they are prompted by something else, but what I know not. However, be the principle which directs them what it may, they afford to man an example, worthy of observation and reflection. It is only by perseverance and tenaciousness, that any object can be attained.—*Last days of Napoleon.*



HUSBANDRY.

Raising Cucumbers.—I have tried this process of raising cucumbers many years with success. I place an old hogshead or barrel on the south side of a building, in the warmest place I have; fill it as high as the bung-hole, with rocks or refuse brick; put on a handful of straw, and six or seven inches of dirt on that, leaving about two inches unfilled; put my seed on that, throw brush from the cask around; put an horn in the bung-hole; occasionally pour in a pail of water. The straw will conduct it to the roots of the cucumbers. They will need no other watering, be three weeks earlier, and bear as many as you can raise from twenty hills, planted on the surface.

Sore backs.—Major Long, in his "Expedition to the Source of St. Peter's River," lately published, says—"Our horses were sometimes chafed by the saddle. After having tried many applications, we found none that succeeded so well as white lead moistened with milk. After we had left the settlements sweet oil was used as a substitute for milk. Whenever the application was made in the early stage of the wound, we have found it to be very efficacious. Two ounces of white lead was sufficient for the whole of our party during more than a month."

Docking horses.—A writer in the American Farmer, considers the practice of docking horses as injudicious, absurd and cruel. He says long tails are universal in Spain, France and Italy, and that the Cossacks, Arabs and South Americans, who almost live on horseback, never dock their horses.

The gentlemen whose names are contained in the annexed list, are agents and correspondents to the Saturday Evening Post, and will oblige the publishers by attending to the business connected with this establishment, which may occur in their respective places of residence.

Samuel White,	Kensington.
Jas. B. Stuart, 309 Broadway,	city of N. York.
John Backenstose,	Geneva, N. Y.
Wm. T. Vreedenburg,	Ithaca, "
Henry Paxson,	Trenton, N. J.
Job Smith,	Mount Holly, N. J.
Ellis Stokes, John West,	Moorestown, "
Jacob Roberts,	Haddonfield, "
John G. Mason,	Salem, "
T. C. Budd,	P. Elizabeth, "
J. Bessonett, Esq. P. M.	Bristol, Penn.
Edmund P. Banks,	Easton, "
H. G. Kerlin,	Chester, "
Jas. Peacock, Esq. P.M.	Harrisburg "
R. C. Stockton,	Pittsburg, "
Samuel Bailie, Esq. P. M.	Marietta, "
Lea Pusey, Esq. P. M.	Londongrove, "
Henry Ebner & Co.	Allentown, "
E. Schofield, Esq. P. M.	Lancaster, Ohio.
James P. Langdon,	Cincinnati, "
James Holmes,	Murfreesboro' Ten.
B. Lundy, Editor Genius U. Emancipation,	Baltimore, Md.
P. Granger,	Centreville "
J. Gildersleve, Esq. P.M.	Canterbury, Del.
Thomas Spackman,	Wilmington, "

DYSPEPSIA.

DR. READ'S PILLS have been proved by that infallible test of truth, experience, the most effectual medicine ever offered to any country, for the cure of all those deranged states of the digestive organs, denominated *Dyspepsia* or *Indigestion*, which frequently makes its appearance in the most complicated forms, such as loss of appetite, sickness at the stomach, and sometimes vomiting; belching up of water, which is sometimes tasteless, but most commonly sour; gnawing pain in the stomach, heartburn, costiveness, paleness of the countenance, languor, lowness of the spirits, palpitation of the heart, vertigo, and disturbed sleep. The muscles of these symptoms varies in different patients, by some being felt only in parts, while others have additional ones, equally disagreeable, such as severe pains in the head and breast, flatulence, emaciation, or wasting of the whole body, with great weakness, particularly of the legs. These pills will most effectually remove all soreness of the stomach, not merely by neutralizing the acid, but by correcting that morbid state of the secretions which give rise to it; and at the same time will restore to the debilitated organs of digestion, that tone and vigour which is absolutely necessary to the wellbeing of the animal economy. The best proof of their efficacy is, that they are prescribed by many of the first physicians, and used by the most intelligent families throughout the union.

☞ Sold by THATCHER & THOMPSON, and by SMITH & PEARSALL, Market street, Philadelphia; WILLIAM BUTLER, Market street, Baltimore; and by most of the Druggists throughout the Union. Price $1 per box. ap 22—1m

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alterative* ever known. All those who are affected with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy*, or cutaneous *Eruptions*, or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased Liver*, Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, arsenical or other medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

In all complicated cases of *Scrofula* and *Syphilis*, and where the Syphilitic Virus of the parent causes a development of Scrofula in the child, this is the only remedy upon which a single hope of recovery can be reasonably founded; there has been no instance of its failure, when properly used. It imparts vigour to the whole system while the cure is going on—*an operation so long looked for in vain by the medical world*; at the same time the patient is enabled to take nourishing food, which under the common modes of practice, is usually withheld from the sufferer. In many instances where the horrible ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where, to all appearance, no human means but amputation could have saved life, in cases extreme as even here described, have patients been snatched from the grave and restored to good health, and the devouring disease completely eradicated. *The discovery of a remedy like this new offered for sale has been a delideratum from time immemorial.*

The Proprietor does not suppose his bare assertion will convince: he will therefore give references to such as have been cured, and those under his care, among whom are many highly respectable citizens, that shall satisfy the most incredulous of its superior efficacy in the disorders for which it is here recommended. Every member of society should aid in diffusing information of this discovery—*humanity alone makes it a duty.*

CERTIFICATES.

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were concluded by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases. "N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."

"*Philadelphia, February* 16, 1823."

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value. W. GIBSON M. D.

"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"*February* 17, 1823."

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections. "VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New-York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"*New York, 1st mo. 4th*, 1824."

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
New York—Collins & Rumsey, No. 240 Pearl street; John B. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 121 Broadway, opposite John street.
Lancaster, (penn.)—Henry Reiser.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Gunston, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Norfolk—C. Hall, Bookseller.
Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Kilroe, Druggist.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Huard, Druggist.
Petersburgh, Va.—Bragg & Jones, Druggists.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Lehman & Beaumont, Druggists.
New Orleans—William M'Kean.
Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retaining some of its virtues. These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the *genuine medicine* would have proved instantly efficacious.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

Price $3 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 13 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1825. 1—tf

Elliott's Hair Restorative.

THAT the preservation of that invaluable and highly ornamental covering—the Hair, should be desirable, there can be no doubt. But, in the event of its loss, through sickness or other causes, to be enabled to renovate its growth, should be a consideration of no less importance. Such is the established efficacy of Elliott's Hair Restorative, upon the capillary system, that a very few applications of it (even in cases of hereditary baldness) will be productive of a covering of young hair, resembling the fine capillaments perceivable in the centre of a flower growing up within a plant, which, by attention in its use, will rapidly advance to healthy maturity. Its emollient, cooling, gently stimulating and delicately aromatic properties renders Elliott's Hair Restorative a superior culinary vegetable lotion. Its effects, as experienced by many subject to nervous diseases of the head, such as feverish heat, head-ache, &c. (which in many instances causes the hair to fall off as leaves from the tree in autumn, particularly in warm weather) warrants its recommendation in such cases as a most benign eephalic. It also eradicates from the membrane, the *Scurf or Dandruff*, which so frequently accumulates around the roots and ultimately destroys the hair, and, by its cephalic influence upon the capillary vessels, in all cases of renewed growth, the hair will be *healthy* and *glossy*, and acquire additional lustre. It may be safely, and with good effect, applied to the heads of infants, or children whose hair may appear deficient. Sold at one dollar per bottle, half size do. 50 cents, at No. 92, North West corner of Walnut and Second streets, adjoining the Merchants' Coffee House, and at 114 N. Fifth st. 3 doors above Race. ap 2—tf

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London*,

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can clog the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts.

Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use: it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth-Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 103, South Fifth, near Spruce street. may 13—1y

Books, Stationary, &c.

DAVID CLARK offers for sale at his book and Stationary Stores, No. 112 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, a general assortment of School books, blank books, and stationary—together with a variety of fancy articles at reduced prices.

The highest price given for rags.

Book binding and paper ruling neatly executed at the above place, or 171 Market street. Feb. 26—tf.

Cheap Looking Glasses, Andirons, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Looking Glass and Fancy Hardware Business, at the Brick Store, South West corner of Second and Coate's street, near the New Market, N. L. where he offers for sale, at the lowest prices, for cash, a general assortment of Looking Glasses, Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, Japanned Tea Trays and Waiters, Plated Castors, Britannia Metal Tea Ware, Plated and Brass Candlesticks, Knives and Forks, Plated and Metal Spoons.

Also, an assortment of Kitchen Utensils, consisting of Iron Pots, Tea Kettles, Frying Pans, &c. together with a general assortment of Edge Tools, Locks, Butt Hinges Screws, Nails, &c.

feb 26—tf HENRY BOUREAU.

Conveyancing & Land Agency Office

No. 103 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Nearly opposite the Merchants' Coffee House.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Conveyancing and Land Office, from No. 74 South Second street, to the above place, where he will continue to attend to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, in the City and Country, by private or public sale. Conveyances and writings of all kinds, prepared with accuracy, neatness and despatch. A Register of houses, lots, farms, ground rents, &c. for sale, is kept, which those disposed to purchase may at all times inspect. City property, and ground rents, are entered without charge. Country property, entered and advertised in three daily papers, if wanted, at a reasonable rate. Money procured and loaned on mortgage

P. I. WILTBOHN, Conveyancer

jan 29—tf

PHILIP PRICE, Jr.

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, he has established a Copper Plate Printing Office, at No. 66 Leonard street, three doors above Third street.

Orders left there, or at No. 71 Market street, for Copper Plate Printing, in all its branches, will be promptly attended to on the lowest terms. 1mo. 1—tf

C. M. & W. H. STOKES,

No. 16 Market street, south side, near Front,

HAVE constantly on hand, and will sell upon the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, a handsome assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. march 5—tf

CHARLES EVANS'S PRESS-SCREW MANUFACTORY, No. 22 Bread street, (or Moravian Alley,) Philadelphia, where he has on hand, Press Screws for Tailors, Paper Makers, Book Binders, Tobacconists, &c. also, Screws for raising Mill Stones. All kinds of work done. Copper and Silversmith's Tools made on reasonable terms. A supply of the above Screws are kept at A. Shaw's, south west corner of Third and Arch streets. 183

SARAH GREEN,

INFORMS the public, that being skilled in the Healing Art, she offers her services to all those who may be afflicted with the following, viz:—Piles, Fistulas, inflammations and Swellings of all kinds, the Dysentery, Wounds and Morbid sores, the Bite of a Mad Dog (its application be made immediately,) Coughs, Dizziness in the head, &c. Apply at No. 41 Leonard street, a few doors abov Second. march 19—3m*

CHEAP and FASHIONABLE

CITY FEATHER STORE.

LADIES' and GENTLEMENS' FEATHERS, of every description, (wholesale & retail,) which for beauty, durability, and excellence of material, are equal to any in the city.

Ladies' Fancy Feathers—Plumes of different shades. Birds of Paradise, Marabeo, Ostrich, Vulture, Military Feathers—Ostrich, Vulture, Chicken.

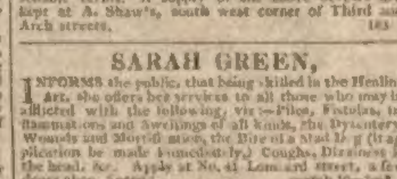
With all kinds of Military Trimmings. Will be sold at very reduced prices.

Orders from any part of the United States will be executed with neatness and despatch, by

WM. G. CREASE,

No. 41, South East corner of Third and Chestnut sts.

N. B. Feathers Cleaned, Dyed, and Repaired, at the shortest notice. feb 12—6m



J. DAVIS & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they manufacture SUSPENDERS of every description, and particularly J. Davis's Genuine Patent Improved Suspenders, which answer for pantaloons and drawers, such as no one else makes; and hope that their attention to business will merit the favours of the public.

Likewise CRAVAT STIFFENERS, of the best quality can be had wholesale and retail, at

No. 31, South Front Street.

N. B.—The Patent can be seen by applying to above. may 12—tf

Venitian Window Blinds.

THE subscribers have on hand an extensive assortment of Green Venitian Blinds, which will be sold very low for cash, on application to

BARTLESON & HARMER,

march 3—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine sts.

NEW MARKET BEDDING WAREHOUSE,

South East corner of Pine and Second streets.

BARTLESON & HARMER, Upholsterers, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a Bedding Warehouse as the southeast corner of Pine and Second streets, where they intend keeping on hand an extensive assortment of elegant ready made Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, of the best Superfine English Ticking, and best dried Feathers; elegant hair Mattresses, and a general assortment of Mattresses of an inferior quality; a quantity of Curled Hair; a general assortment of Feathers, well dried and fit for immediate use, and a quantity of Sheet Wadding, and as for immediate use, and a quantity of Sheet Wadding, and a number of articles in their line, all of which will be sold very low for cash. Young persons who are about commencing House-keeping will find it much to their advantage to CALL and SEE their assortment, as in point of quality and price, they will not shrink from a comparison with any other Upholsterers in the city. jan. 8—1y

LEGHORN HATS.

A GENERAL Assortment of Men's and Boys' Just received and for sale, viz.

3000 Sea Grass and Palm Leaf Hats,

Suitable for Country sales, by

WILLIAMS & ALBERTSON,

No. 10 Market street, S. W. corner of Front.

3 mo. 21, 1825—3m*

PASSMORE'S CAST STEEL SCYTHES.

JUST received, an assortment of genuine Passmore's Cast Steel Grass and Grain Scythes; Ogden's, Kerlin's, and Snyder's Shear Steel Sickles; Gordynar's Patent Steel Spring Hay and Manure Forks; together with a fresh assortment of imported HARDWARE.

SHIPLEY & BARTRAM,

Wholesale and Retail Hardware Store,

may 28—3t No. 37 Market street.

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings.

JAMES BATES, S. E. corner of South and Second sts. keeps on constantly on hand, Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, (plain and Summer Goods) which will be made to order in the best and most fashionable manner.

Also,—Clothing of every description at the lowest prices. June 4—tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

JOHN B. HOWELL, late Discoverer of the well-known Indian Syrup for Coughs, has also his Universal Family Pills, good for the Scurvy, Dropsy, Gout, and all impurities of the Blood, with his Lotion for Rheumatic Pains, Ointments for Sores, and other Medicines, for various diseases, prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, No. 74 North Sixth street, Philadelphia. feb 26—tf

An Apprentice Wanted

TO the Book Binding business, apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post. June 11—2t

Union Canal Lottery,

SEVENTEENTH CLASS.

To be Drawn on Wednesday, 6th of July.

1	Prize of	$50,000
1	do.	20,000
1	do.	10,000
1	do.	5,000
1	do.	5,000
1	do.	4,720
20	do.	1,000
30	do.	500

And an innumerable number of 100, 50, 20, 10, &c. &c.

☞ Tickets are selling rapidly! All who are desirous of adventuring a chance for some of the CAPITAL PRIZES, will apply at

"FORTUNE'S HOME,"

P. CANFIELD'S

No. 129 CHESNUT STREET,

may 21—tf One door from Fourth st.

A CURIOSITY.

A MR. GIBBS, Lottery Broker, of this city, has been recently exhibiting in this state a curious piece of mechanism, said to be the work of an Italian artist. It consists of a box 9 1-2 inches long, 8 1-2 wide, and 3 1-4 deep—of fine gold. On one end is a small box—on the other, a lid opens and discloses an eight day time piece, which, besides striking the hours and quarters, plays a number of beautiful tunes. But the most wonderful part is, that on setting a spring, a picture on the top of the box rises slowly, and discovers a bird according from below. The bird is about an inch in length; of plumage the most rich, and yet the most natural. It sings with astonishing sweetness, and accompanies its voice with all those motions common to a living bird—its head turns from side to side—its little bill opens and its throat swells at every note, and its wings and tail spread and contract during its song. After finishing and repeating its strain, it drops upon its golden nest, descends to its retreat, and the lid gently closes to its place.

may 21—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SEVENTEENTH CLASS,

Draws on the 6th of July next.

1 Prize of	$50,000		1 Prize of	$20,000	
1	do.	10,000	2	do.	5,000
1	do.	4,720	20	do.	1,000
30	do.	500	52	do.	100

156 Prizes of $50, 1248 do. 20, 10608 do. 10.

To obtain any of these HIGH CAPITALS, apply at

YATES'

Lucky Office, No. 127 Chesnut Street.

A Whole Ticket can be had for $9—Shares in proportion.

A certificate of	20 Whole Tickets can be had for	$112
Do.	20 Half do.	56
Do.	20 Quarter do.	28
Do.	20 Eighths do.	14

May. 21—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

17th Class—New Series.

THIS Lottery will be determined on Wednesday, the 6th of July, when the Lucky Adventurers at CONINE'S will share some of the Golden Capitals in the following Brilliant

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$50,000		1 Prize of	$20,000	
1	do.	10,000	2	do.	5,000
1	do.	4,720	20	do.	1,000
30	do.	500	52	do.	100

156 Prizes of $50, 1248 do. 20, 10608 do. 10.

Now is the time to buy! Price of Tickets $9, shares in proportion. Remember John Brown's advice, and purchase a number immediately at

CONINE'S

TRULY LUCKY OFFICE,

may 21—tf No. 3 South Third st.

P. I. DECHER.

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE BROKER,

N. W. corner of Chesnut and Third streets,

AGAIN tenders to the public, his acknowledgments for the distinguished patronage, with which he has been honoured. It has been extended with great liberality, which claims his gratitude. He has now the pleasure to offer a favoured selection of tickets in the 17th class Union Canal Lottery. It will be recollected that at his offices, have been recently sold and paid, 1 Capital prize of $50,000, 1 of $5,000, 1 of $2,000, 1 of $1,000, 4 of $500, 38 of 100, besides 20's, 25's, &c. &c. innumerable.

From these premises and a secret intelligence, (no doubt from the bounteous goddess herself,) he has an invincible presentiment that among the tickets he now offers, are those possessing the happy combination, which on the 6th day of July next, will entitle their holders to more of the brilliants in the UNION CANAL LOTTERY, 17th Class, viz: he let 2d and 3d, 6th 7th and 8th, 4th 5th and 9th numbers, besides many others desirable, &c. which will be drawn that day. may 21—tf

MANAGERS' OFFICE,

No. 121 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SEVENTEENTH CLASS; NEW SERIES.

WILL be drawn on the 6th of July, 1825, and finished in a few minutes. Sixty numbers. Eight ballots to be drawn.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$50,000		1 Prize of	$20,000	
1	do.	10,000	2	do.	5,000
1	do.	4,720	20	do.	1,000
30	do.	500	52	do.	100

156 Prizes of $50, 1248 do. 20, 10608 do. 10

IN this scheme, with eight drawn ballots, there will be 30 prizes with three numbers on them; 1,456 with two numbers on; and 10,608 with one number. Those tickets having none of the drawn ballots on them, being blanks.

To determine the fate of the 34 220 tickets, the 60 numbers will severally be placed in the wheel on the day of drawing, and eight of them will be drawn, and that ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers, will be entitled to $50,000; that having on it the 6th, 7th and 8th, will be entitled to $20,000; that having on it the 4th, 5th and 6th, will be entitled to 10,000 dollars; those having on them the 3d, 4th and 5th, 3d, 7th and 8th, each 5,000 dollars; that having on it the 2d, 3d and 4th, will be entitled to 4,720 dollars; those having on them the 2d, 4th and 5th; 2d, 5th and 7th; 2d, 6th and 8th; 2d, 7th and 8th; 3d, 4th and 5th; 3d, 4th and 7th; 3d, 4th and 8th; 3d, 5th and 6th; 3d, 5th and 7th; 3d, 5th and 8th; 3d, 6th and 7th; 3d, 6th and 8th; 3d, 7th and 8th; 4th, 5th and 7th; 4th, 5th and 8th; 4th, 6th and 7th; 4th, 6th and 8th; 4th, 7th and 8th; 5th, 6th and 7th; 5th, 7th and 8th; each 1,000 dollars. All others, being 30 tickets having three of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to 500 dollars. The 52 tickets having on them the 3d and 4th drawn numbers only, will each be entitled to 100 dollars. The 156 tickets having on them the 4th and 5th, or 4th and 6th, or 4th and 7th drawn numbers, will each be entitled to 50 dollars; and all others, being 1248, with any two of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to 20 dollars; and those having on them any one of the drawn numbers, being 10,608 tickets, or 1-3 for each drawn number, will each be entitled to 10 dollars. No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable thirty days after the drawing, and subject, as usual to a deduction of 15 per cent.

A considerable portion of this lottery is put up in parcels of 20 tickets, embracing all the combination numbers, from 1 to 60, which parcels cannot draw less than 80 dollars, less the deduction of 15 per cent. with so many chances for the capital prizes.

☞ Tickets and shares will be retailed at the Manager's Office, No. 121 Chesnut street, at the scheme price, 8 dollars until 5 o'clock this evening the 14th instant, after which no sales will be made by retail at that office.

J. B. YATES,
A. M'INTYRE,
Managers.

Philad. May 14.

$50,000—WHO WANTS IT!

APPLY AT FORTUNE'S HEAD QUARTERS, No. 41 South Third street, Philadelphia, for Lucky Numbers in the following truly Splendid Scheme of the Union Canal Lottery, 17th Class, New Series:

1 Prize of	- - -	$50,000
1	do. - - -	20,000
1	do. - - -	10,000
2	do. - - -	5,000
1	do. - - -	4,720
20	do. - - -	1,000
30	do. - - -	500
52	do. - - -	100

50's, 20's, 10's, &c.

YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.

To be drawn on the 6th July next, Sixty ballots—Eight Numbers to be drawn.

Tickets Nine Dollars—shares in proportion.

Prizes in all the Lotteries in the United States received in payment for Tickets.

Orders from the country, for one or more Tickets, thankfully received and promptly attended to, if addressed to

A. HOUSE,

may 21—tf No. 44 South Third street.

TO PRINTERS.

FOR Sale, a quantity of Job Type, &c. viz. 1 Font 14 Line Pica—1 do. 10 Line Pica—1 do. 7 Line Capa. (ornamented)—1 do. 6 Line—1 do. Canon—1 do. 3 Line English—1 do. Bourgeois—1 do. Minion—and other Printing materials. The greater part of the above letter, is in large Fonts, which would be divided, or sold entire, to suit purchasers—Apply at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post.—June 11

An Apprentice wanted

TO the Chair Making business, between 16 and 17 years of age; one who can be recommended, will hear of a good place at No. 9 Callowhill street.

June 11—3t* CHARLES F. L. KETNER.

JOHN LIPPINCOTT, No. 131 north Second st. Sheet, constantly on hand, a supply of Chaise and Lining Hide, of a superior quality. June 11—6m

CHARLES STEVENSON, Watch maker, Jeweller, and Goldsmith, has removed from No. 113 South Second street, to No. 117 1-2 near Spruce.

JOB W. FOLWELL, Boot and Shoe maker, No. 213 North Front street, near Noble. march 26—3m*

J. UNDERWOOD, Manufacturer of Mustard, Cayenne, Pickles, Fish sauces, Ketchup, Lemon Syrup, Curry Powder, &c. No. 7 South 6th st. ap 25—3m

PORTER, ALE and CIDER, for Shipping and Home Consumption, by SAMUEL NEILL, corner of Second street and Germantown Road, sign of the Harp and Eagle.—177

PAPER HANGING done in the best manner, at the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms, by HOWELL & CO No. 74 North Sixth street, and No. 127 North Eighth street, Philadelphia.—189

ARTIFICIAL FLOWER MAKING, taught at a reduced price at No. 28 Branch street.—186

CHEAP and FASHIONABLE FEATHERS, of every description, for sale by WM. G. CREASE, No. 41, South East corner of Chesnut and Third streets. 183

SMITH & WHALAND'S Brush and Bellows Manufactory, No. 20 1-2 North Third street, west side, where articles in either line, may be had at a cheap rate, wholesale and retail.

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the first house above 8th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—9

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 92 South Second st. Keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Quills.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38 North Eighth street.

RICHARD STARR'S Type Foundry, No. 152 South Ninth street—dwelling, No. 174.

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 46 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filagree Paper, 103 Vine st.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 103 Vine street.—9

PHILIP WINNEMORE'S Fancy Dry Goods Store, No. 46 South Fourth street. An elegant assortment of Seasonable Goods of the first quality on hand.—170

B. D. TOMKINS'S Cheap Dry Goods and Fancy Store, No. 99 South Second-Street. A couple to assortment of Tailors Trimmings constantly on hand.

ABRAHAM VANHORN'S Suspender Manufactory, No 21 Bank street. Suspenders wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.—sept 4

BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

PHARON GUERIN,

HAIR DRESSER, respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and begs leave to inform them that he still continues business at his old stand, No. 1, South Seventh street, one door below Market street, East side, where he hopes by strict attention to business, and a desire to please, he may be thought worthy of a continuance of their favor.

He cuts hair in the most fashionable style, and endeavours to adapt the mode to the physiognomy of the particular individual. Separate shaving boxes are kept for each customer. may 14—6m

DAVID WIDENER,

DRAPER AND TAILOR, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to No. 107 Race street, and by strict attention to his Business, will endeavor to give general satisfaction to those who will favour him with their custom. Persons wishing to find their own cloths, can have them made up and trimmed cheap for cash. A general assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres, on hand, of the first quality.

may 7—tf

Cabinet Furniture.

THE subscriber having recently commenced business at No. 33 North Seventh street, one door north of the Mint, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of ready made CABINET WARE, of the newest fashion, and warranted workmanship, which he intends selling on the most reasonable terms, and hopes, by punctual and strict attention to business, to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

JOSEPH AKEN.

☞ All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to. May 14—3t*

MONEY TO LOAN.

ON Mortgage in small and large Sums on Real Estate in the City or County of Philadelphia. Apply to

P. I. WILTBOHN,

may 28—6tw Conveyancer, No. 103, S. Second st.

Leghorn & Palm Leaf Hats.

3000 MEN's and BOYS' Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Straw, Chip and Manilla Hats. Just received and for sale low, by JESSE WARD, agent.

No. 42, Market Street,

South Side, 3 doors below 3d st.

Also, just opened, one case Super Mens Leghorn Hats—1 do. Boys low priced.

Country Merchants, would find it to their advantage to call and examine, before they purchase elsewhere.

may 28—tf

Money! Money!—from $1 to $500

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BALLS.

THE Subscriber, Licensed Pawn Broker, informs his friends, and the public in general that he still continues to advance money on Plate, Watches, Jewellery, Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c. on the most reasonable terms, at his Office, No. 117 North Fifth-street, third door above Vine-street. The systematic form in which, for the last six years, he has been conducting his business, will, he thinks, in asserting that whoever may apply to him, will find themselves perfectly satisfied in every respect. All goods left with him, will be kept six months, (or if requested, for a longer time,) insured against loss or damage by fire, and every other possible attention given for their preservation. No pledges received from minors or apprentices.

STEPHEN BLATCHFORD,

No. 117 North Fifth-street, third door above Vine-street

may 14—3m

Health and Pleasure Carriages

THE Subscriber returns his grateful thanks to his fellow citizens for the liberal support conferred on him since his commencement in business, and again solicits their patronage to his enlarged Establishment of LIGHT AND HEAVY CARRIAGES, of various colours, with gentle Horses and careful drivers. Also, one and two Horse DEARBORNS, GIGS, BUGGEYS and SULKEYS, all of the latest and most approved fashions.

Also, a MOURNING HEARSE, *with jet black horses*, kept for the purpose of attending Funerals. All orders punctually attended to,